THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1824. Vol. 8 ..No. 2.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

BLUE-DYING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having erected a *Blue Vat*, on the best English plan, are now prepared to Color Woollen Cloth or Yarn in the best manner, and with the greatest possible despatch. The price of Coloring Cloth Blue, and Dressing it, is 45 cents per yard; Yarn, 25 cents per lb. other Colors at the customary prices.

Cloth will be received in Pittsburgh, at the store of James Taylor & Co. Market street, formerly occupied by M P. Cassilly & Co. and at Mr. John Chess's Toll Gate, on the Washington Turnpike Road, and returned when finished, and at the Factory, one fourth of a mile below Baldwin's Mill, on Chartier's Creek.

Andrew & John Murphy.

Sept. 24, 1824.—3t

Public Sale of Furs in New-York.

THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY, will offer for sale, at their Store, No 3, Vesey street New-York, on *MONDAY, the 11th of OCTOBER NEXT*, their collection of Hatters' Furs and Buffalo Robes of the present season, viz:—

3,000 lbs.	MACKINAC and LAKE SUPERIOR	BEAVER
1,000 "	ROCKY MOUNTAIN	BEAVER
7,500 "	MISSOURI	BEAVER
1,000 "	ASSORTED	BEAVER
70,000	NORTHERN	MUSKRAT
30,000	MISSISSIPPI	MUSKRAT
20,000	KINKIKI	MUSKRAT
54,000	NORTHERN	RACKOONS
1 ,000	MISSISSIPPI	RACKOONS
20,000	DETROIT	RACKOONS
20,000	RUSSIA HARE	SKINS
40,000	NUTRIA	SKINS
10,000	BUFFALO ROBES.	

These Skins are well worth the attention of Dealers and Manufacturers. They will be put up and sold by Catalogue. The sale will be positive

Catalogues will be ready, and the Skins open for examination, three days before the sale.

New-York, Sept 9, 1824 —[17—4t]

Fresh & Fashionable Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER announces to his customers and the public, that he has just returned from *Philadelphia and Baltimore*, where he very carefully selected and has just received a *large and splendid* assortment of almost all kinds of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Hardwares, Brasswares, Queens and China Wares,

Leghorn and Straw HATS and BONNETS, Leather, Morocco, and Prunella SHOES, Seasonable MILITARY GOODS,
An assortment of MUSIC, and MUSIC PAPER.

AND A GENERAL SUPPLY OF THE BEST

GROCERIES,

French BRANDY, Jamaica SPIRITS, Port and Sherry WINES, Second quality Madeira and Lisbon ditto. Old Medoc CLARET, RAISINS, LEMONS, Spermaceti OIL and CANDLES, Fine Young Hyson and Imperial

TEA,

Household ANVILS, VISES, FILES, English Cast, Blister, Shear, and Crowley STEEL, and a great variety of scarce and seasonable Goods—all of which will be sold at *light* profits for CASH.

Isaac Harris.

ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND
1000lbs Phœnix Cotton YARNS, from No. 5 to No. 15.—Ditto SHEETINGS.
Flint and Green GLASSWARE, and a general supply of PITTSBURGH GOODS
☞A particular Catalogue of this very excellent assortment, may be had by customers at the store Sept. 24—3t.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 5th instant, THOMAS C. DARE, an Apprentice to the Tin-plate Working Business, a native of England, 19 years of age, a stout boy, with fair complexion and large features. He had on and took with him a new blue cloth coattee, a half worn gray cassinet ditto, a half worn castor hat, and sundry other clothing. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for lodging him in any jail, so that he may be recovered, or a generous reward for information which may lead to his apprehension.

Lewis Peterson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1824.—3t

☞ The editors of the *Buffalo Journal, Cincinnati Gazette*, and *Louisville Advertiser*, are requested to insert the above 3 times, and forward their accounts to this office.

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WALTER CARLILE,
JOHN GRAEFF.

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Alfred Sutton.

Virginia Furnace, Sept. 9. [17—3ms.]

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An extensive and valuable Collection of
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AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

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His German and French friends who may have transactions with their native countries, will find him punctual in attention to their affairs, if they will favor him with their patronage.

September 17—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
6	do of	397	is	2382
828	do of	12	is	9936
6072	do of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes			$87,750
10625	Blanks.			

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TICKETS $8 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.
July 2, 1824.

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.
Corner of Wood and Third Streets.
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

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PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

NEW STORE.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF
Foreign and Domestic
GOODS.
Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.
Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.
April 23, 1824—6ms.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

AUCTION SALES,
At the Wood-street Auction Room.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. will be sold, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And at HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of each day a general assortment of

Hardware, Groceries and Glassware.

BOOK SALE,

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, and to continue every second Saturday evening, except otherwise notified.

W. Anderson, *Auctioneer.*
Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824.—tf.

N. B. Having made arrangements in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia to have a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND BOOKS*, regularly forwarded on Commission, beg leave to inform Western Merchants and others wishing to purchase, that they can be supplied with any of the above Goods, on the most accommodating terms at private sale.

W. ANDERSON.
Auction Room, corner of First and Wood streets

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The Subscriber
Offers for sale, at his Store, in Wood street,
5-4 Bleached & Brown Shirtings,
4-4 do do do
7-8 do do do
3-4 do do do
3-4 and 4-4 Checks,
Plaids and Stripes,

Which he will sell very low for cash or approved paper.

Nicholas Griffith
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—8t

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20—tf.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of
FANCY FALL & WINTER
GOODS.
—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF
INGRAIN CARPETING
AND
HEARTH RUGS.
All of which will be sold very low.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 20—6t.

To be Let,
ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T. Mountain
August 20, 1824.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Perry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

STRAY COW.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, in Versailles township, on the 1st instant,

An old Black and White Cow,

marked with a crop and a slit in the left ear. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

Fauntley Muse.

Sept. 24—3t

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.
20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.

10 bbls. *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
July 13—tf.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do. do. do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,
Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,
LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances.
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers.

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea

20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

H. BONNET,
At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings*.

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.
June 18, 1824—tf.

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Boken*, at a considerable expense, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.

☞Samples of the *White Thorn* and *Ever-green Broom*, will be exhibited at the Allegheny Agricultural Show, next month.
Sept. 24—tf.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

September 17—eo3t.

J. BYRNE,
Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, nourishes it by its lubricating qualities so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

September 17—eo3t.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent
Brewery No. 4.

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Field Officers of the several Regiments composing the 1st Brigade of the 15th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at the following specified times and places, for the purpose of exonerating the Collectors of Militia Fines, in the bounds of their respective Regiments, from the payment of such fines as it may have been impracticable for them to collect; and also to exonerate such persons as may have been improperly fined, from the payment of the same, viz:—

For the 28th Regiment, at the house of J. Campbell, on the 19th—for the 61st Regt. at the house of T. Chalfant, Esq. on the 20th—for the 87th Regt. at the house of George Beale, on the 21st—and for the 106th Regt. at the house of Robt. Campbell, on the 22d of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days.

N. Patterson,
Brigade Inspector, 1st Brig 15th Div. P. M.
Sept 24, 1824.—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the Court have appointed the *third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

his
Walter ✕ Shepherd,
mark
Pitt Township, Farmer.
Allegheny county, Sept 27, 1824—3t-ps

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Fayette county, Penn. at June term, 1824, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly, provided for the relief of insolvent Debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the *fourth Monday of October next*, to hear my creditors and me, at the Court-House, in Uniontown, in said county.

Thomas Bleakley.

Sept. 24, 1824—3t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Drs. B. & T. Burrell, Jr. will please to call on or before the 20th day of October next, and settle their respective accounts, as immediate payment is requested. Office, Third between Wood and Market.

B. & T. Burrell, Jr.

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April 23, 1824—6mo.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

AUCTION SALES,
At the Wood-street Auction Room.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. will be sold, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And at HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of each day a general assortment of

Hardware, Groceries and Glassware.

BOOK SALE,

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, and to continue every second Saturday evening, except otherwise notified.

W. Anderson, *Auctioneer.*

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824.—tf

N. B Having made arrangements in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia to have a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND BOOKS*, regularly forwarded on Commission, beg leave to inform Western Merchants and others wishing to purchase, that they can be supplied with any of the above Goods, on the most accommodating terms at private sale.

W. ANDERSON.

Auction Room, corner of First and Wood streets {

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, at his Store, in Wood street,

5-4 Bleached & Brown Shirtings,
4-4 do do do
7-8 do do do
3-4 do do do
3-4 and 4-4 Checks,
Plaids and Stripes,

Which he will sell very low for cash or approved paper.

Nicholas Griffith

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—8t

Lawrence & Bainbridge.

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R Lindell Pittsburgh.
August 20—tf.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of
FANCY FALL & WINTER
GOODS.
—*ALSO*—
AN ASSORTMENT OF
INGRAIN CARPETING
AND
HEARTH RUGS.

All of which will be sold very low.
Pittsburgh, Aug 20—6t.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T. Mountain

August 20, 1824.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

STRAY COW.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, in Versailles township, on the 1st instant,

An old Black and White Cow,

marked with a crop and a slit in the left ear. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

Fauntley Muse.

Sept. 24—3t*

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee *COTTON.*

20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. ***MOLASSES.***
15 do. ***CAMWOOD.***
10 boxes Spermaceti ***CANDLES,***
3 tons ***LOGWOOD.***
200 bags ***SHOT***, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do. do. do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins

ALSO,

LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers.

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea

20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and extensive

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable expense, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.

☞ Samples of the *White Thorn* and *Ever-green Broom*, will be exhibited at the Allegheny Agricultural Show, next month.

Sept. 24—tf.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞ Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

September 17—eo3t.

J. BYRNE,
Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH* for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, nourishes it by its lubricating qualities so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

September 17—eo3t.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4.

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Field Officers of the several Regiments composing the 1st Brigade of the 15th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at the following specified times and places, for the purpose of exonerating the Collectors of Militia Fines, in the bounds of their respective Regiments, from the payment of such fines as it may have been impracticable for them to collect; and also to exonerate such persons as may have been improperly fined, from the payment of the same, viz:—

For the 28th Regiment, at the house of J. Campbell, on the 19th—for the 61st Regt. at the house of T. Chalfant, Esq on the 20th—for the 87th Regt. at the house of George Beale, on the 21st—and for the 106th Regt. at the house of Robt. Campbell, on the 22d of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days.

N. Patterson,

Brigade Inspector, 1st Brig 15th Div. P. M.
Sept 24, 1824.—3t.

Notice to Creditors

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the Court have appointed the *third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

his
Walter ✕ Shepherd,
mark
Pitt Township, Farmer.

Allegheny county, Sept 27, 1824—3t-ps

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Fayette county, Penn. at June term, 1824, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly, provided for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the *fourth Monday of October next*, to hear my creditors and me, at the Court-House, in Uniontown, in said county.

Thomas Bleakley.

Sept. 24, 1824—3t*

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Drs. B. & T. Burrell, Jr. will please to call on or before the 20th day of October next, and settle their respective accounts, as immediate payment is requested. Office, Third between Wood and Market.

B. & T Burrell, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 24, 1824.—3t*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1824.

Nominations.

Jackson Ticket.

Congress.—Walter Forward,
James Allison.
Assembly.—John Brown,
Robert J. Walker,
Samuel Cochran,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—Edward Patchell.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

ANDREW JACKSON, for President;
JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Pelts, Alexander M'Carsher, Danie Sheffer, Daniel Rush, Joseph Eagle, John Pugh, Adam Ritzher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Girsy, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Ant Mann, John Fogel, Philip Benner, John Rush, Peter Addams, James Ankrim, Henry Schantz, Adam Light, James Murray.

Caucus Ticket:

Congress.—James S. Stevenson,
Robert Moore.
Assembly.—James Patterson,
John Brown,
James C. Gilleland,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—John Wilson.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, for President;
ALBERT GALLATIN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Richard Rush, Samuel Wetherill, John Geyer, John Connelly, Samuel Castor, Enoch Abrahams, David Wilson, John Light, Christian Snyder, Jacob Goodheart, John Walter, Abel M'Farland, John Negley,* John A. Scroggs, Alexander L. Hayt,* Anthony Taylor, William Watts, John Hannah, Henry W. Snyder, George Dennison, Walter Franklin, jr.* William M'Kinstry, John Mullay, Henry Block, Isaac Griffin, Francis M'Clure, Philip Mechling,* James Montgomery.

* *These candidates decline serving.*

In compliance with the earnest solicitations of many of his fellow-citizens, JOHN SCULL has consented to serve as *county Commissioner*, during the ensuing three years, if elected. MANY.

FORWARD & THE TARIFF.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. John Tod, Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, to a gentleman in this city.

"*Bedford, September* 8 1824.

"*Sir*,—To those who know Walter Forward, it may appear arrogant for me to undertake to give a certificate of his being a Tariff-man, good and true—Such a testimonial from him in my favor, might come with more propriety.

"I know not particularly what the charges in any part of your country are against Mr. Forward, having never heard them, or of them, except by your letter: but if the truth may be given in evidence, I am ready to testify, that during the two last Sessions of Congress, Mr Forward except in the item of noise (*an item, by the way perhaps, of some moment in Congress, as well as elsewhere*) was, unquestionably, one of the most able, laborious, and efficient friends of Domestic Industry.

"Yours with respect,
"JOHN TOD."

For the Gazette.

CHESAPEAKE, OHIO & ERIE CANAL.

We call the attention of the citizens of this county to the following letters, from which it is evident, that there is no longer any doubt of the practicability of the Canal. The luminous mind of Mr. Calhoun was duly impressed with the immense advantages which Pittsburgh will derive from the Canal.

How important for this district to have an able representative in Congress, during the two or three ensuing sessions!

Extract of a letter from the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, to a gentleman in Pittsburgh, dated, Washington City, Sept. 11, 1824.

"I have long been desirous of visiting the west, and particularly Pittsburgh, which has such superior advantages of position, that it must, at no distant period, be an important place. Should the great work contemplated be completed, I know of few places in our country that would have such brilliant prospects."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Uniontown, dated Pittsburgh, Sept. 1st, 1824.

Dear Sir,—I am extremely happy to inform you, that we have ascertained, to our entire satisfaction, that a canal between the lakes and Ohio is practicable. We have met with no difficulties that could not be easily surmounted by the means in our power: and best of all, we have found in French creek a supply of water sufficient to feed a canal of 120 miles, when, by actual measurement, the projected line of canal from Pittsburgh to the Lake will not exceed 111 miles.

On the 27th ult. I gauged again the waters of French creek, at Meadville, 12 days after a first measurement, taken at the same place, and having had, for the same time, constantly dry weather; yet, to our great satisfaction, this stream, the key on which depended the success of our further operations, gave me 220 cubic feet per second—a most favorable result! From this circumstance, the line of canal proposed to be surveyed next year by the parties and brigades of Topographical Engineers, will run about thus:

From Pittsburgh along the right Bank of the Ohio to Beaver, up the Beaver to the Fork, thence up the Chenango to the Fork of the Pymatuning and Chenango; here two experimental lines would be run, one by the Pymatuming, and the stream of the same name to Conneaut Lake, and the other by the Chenango to the Fork of the Little Chenango and Crooked Creek, where again two experimental lines would be run: up the Chenango, through the Pymatuming, to Conneaut lake. From the Conneaut lake, the canal would run in the most northerly and direct course to the lake, and debouche in Elk creek, about 20 miles from the Port of Erie. A connexion between the mouth of Elk creek and Port Presqu'ile could be easily effected by an artificial embankment along the lake shore. It is proposed to take French creek as a feeder, a few miles below Meadville. This feeder, of sufficient dimensions to be navigable for canal boats, would run along the Conneaut outlet or Conneaut creek to the lake of the same name. Here it would be made to answer two purposes, for feed the canal north and south of the dividing point, and so elevate the present level of Conneaut lake four or five feet higher, by means of a dyke built all around, so as to have a vast of reserve for a dry season. Such is the general outline of the canal routes that we have explored since I wrote you last, and the success of which is no more doubtful in my mind.

For the Gazette.

TO JAMES S. STEVENSON.

I know not who is the author of the piece signed "Jefferson." It is generally supposed to be the production of your own luminous mind; if not, it is certainly written by some friend, with your advice and assistance. The threat which you make use of to intimidate Mr. Forward, is just about as honorable as your attempt to deceive the friends of Jackson, and will no doubt be treated with the contempt which it merits. Some allowance must be made for the mortification produced by the plain and unvarnished exposition of your character and conduct, in my last number. Your situation, I am conscious, is an unpleasant one; you are a *mancuvite*, but you wish to deceive the yeomanry of this district; and ride into office on the popularity of General Jackson; for this purpose you have, during the last four months, professed to be a great friend of Jackson, when in conversation with Jacksonites; but in the company of Riddle, Pentland and Laoock, you enjoy and chuckle at all the vile slanders that are uttered against him.—Nay, your *protege*, the brilliant genius of the Recorder's Office, undertakes to say that he believes you were *always* the friend of Jackson. This is kind and grateful: you represented him to have qualifications for the office which he never possessed, and, in return, he states you to hold sentiments which you never entertained.

To unmask you was one of the objects of my last number. I hoped, by the unsparing use of the lash of truth, to arouse you to do one honorable act—to avow yourself the friend of Jackson or the Caucus.—I hoped that, under the torture of the lash, you would make one convulsive effort, and release yourself from the bondage of Judge Riddle. I was mistaken. I overrated your sensibility and your regard for your reputation. I supposed that ambition had not rendered you callous to the voice of deserved censure. I believed that the contempt of your neighbors would, in your opinion, outweigh the fascinations of office.

You writhed under the lash—the language of your friend Jefferson proves it—but still you determine to pursue that degrading duplicity which you adopted under the direction of Judge Riddle. You hope to be elected, and console yourself for the loss of character and self-esteem, by the same kind of philosophy which actuated a certain Chinese merchant, who, having cheated an European out of a considerable sum of money, and being successively called "a cheat, a liar, and a villain," to every epithet replied, "*Yes, but still I've got your money.*" Your expectations will be disappointed; you will have *the bad name, but not the money.*

In my former number I stated,—First, That Mr. Forward was more interested in the welfare of the district than you. Second, That he is more able to advocate our interests than you,—and Third, which was my principal point, That you were "endeavoring to deceive the Jacksonites by descending to low cunning and pitiful tricks." My two first positions your friend Jefferson undertakes to deny. My third he suffers to pass unnoticed. May I take this as an admission of the truth of the charge? Logicians would say, that, by denying two, you admit the truth of the third.

I understand you then to acknowledge, that you "have endeavored to deceive the Jacksonites by descending to low cunning and pitiful tricks," and shall press this point no farther. If, however, you should wish to withdraw this admission, and deny the charge, you can register your denial in the next Statesman, and I will meet it with irrefragable evidence in the succeeding Gazette. VERUS.

For the Gazette.

In my first number, I stated that subjects of great importance to this district would be discussed during the three coming sessions of Congress. This does not appear to be denied by Mr. Stevenson's friend, "Jefferson." He makes a very feint and unwilling admission of my assertion; in fact, he could not, with any face of decency, deny it. Still he makes the admission with much reluctance; he would much rather assert that no subject of importance will be agitated during the ensuing sessions. He knows, that if the people are duly impressed with the important bearing which the decisions of the ensuing Congress will have upon the interests of this district, they will at once see and feel the necessity of electing the most able representatives, & with this knowledge they will not hesitate to discard all petty and trivial objections to Mr. Forward, and unite, heart and hand, to elect him, as the person most competent to advance their interests.

The citizens of this district will not, under the impulse of any trifling disgust which they have received against Mr. Forward, sacrifice the vital interests of this section of the country. Allegheny county has received one severe lesson on this subject. The Cumberland Road might and should have been brought through Pittsburgh; the people of Wheeling and Washington took advantage of the imbecility of our representatives, and we lost the road. We have often felt the loss of this road, and as often regretted the imbecility of our representatives; but we were too late in discovering our error; the loss was irretrievable. Hereafter we must and will act more wisely. This road would have been an important acquisition to Pittsburgh, but sinks into insignificance when compared with the establishment of the Western Armory in the District, and the completion of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Erie Canal.

The Commissioners appointed to select the site of a National Armory, have made report, it is believed, that the majority of them are in favor of Pittsburgh. The location of this great establishment at this point would be of immense importance to the District. The original construction of the works would create an immense expenditure of money. Besides this, the annual expenditure of money in the employment of hands and purchase of materials, has been estimated at eighty or one hundred thousand dollars. What life the expenditure of such a large sum of money would give to business of all kinds, agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing, may be conceived by recollecting the effects produced by bank loans a few years ago.

The effect produced by this expenditure, will, however, be much more permanent and beneficial than that arising from bank loans. Bank loans passed through the hands of the wealthy, before they reached the laboring and industrious classes of society.—These expenditures go at once into the hands of the laboring and industrious. Bank loans were made once, and never repeated. These expenditures are repeated annually. Bank loans must be paid, and then produce distress and ruin. These expenditures are never repaid.

But these expenditures are not the only advantage which the Armory will produce. It will enhance the importance of this district, and will afford an additional inducement to the general government to hasten the completion of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Erie Canal. We are not much accustomed to examine, in detail, the wonderful effects which the completion of the canal would produce in the district.—The saving in the transportation of produce and merchandise is very great. Commissioner Harrison, in a report to the General Assembly of Virginia, says, "It is a fact, that the products of the soil of New-York, are now going to market, by means of their canal, at an expense of one cent a ton per mile." At this rate, the transportation of a barrel of flour to Baltimore, if the canal were completed, would cost thirty cents—while in a wagon, at the lowest rate of back loading, it now costs two dollars. We could transport our flour, butter, lard, sugar, &c. to Baltimore, and receive our groceries, merchandise, &c. from thence, at a less expense than the same transactions can be performed between Lancaster and Philadelphia. Our stone coal could be delivered in Baltimore for fourteen cents per bushel, including first cost and transportation. It is not necessary to enlarge upon this subject; we all know the advantages which New-York has derived from her canal, although it is not entirely completed.

The practicability of this canal is satisfactorily ascertained. Nature presents no difficulties which may not be overcome. The principal difficulty will be to prevail on the general and state governments to appropriate the necessary funds. Individual states, and by the combined exertions of the different states, will Congress, to the completion of this great work will be urged. In Congress, with all the ingenuity and eloquence which jealousy and opposing interests can exhaust, the controversy between the friends and foes of this great work will be long and ardent. The sound logic and knowledge of constitutional law which Mr. Forward possesses, would here be available, while the fluent tongue, the obscene joke, and the oddity manner of Mr. Stevenson, would pass unnoticed.

Whom shall we select, in contrary with Mr. Allison, to advocate the interests of this district? Who is most able and willing to urge our claims?

That Forward possesses more talent than Stevenson, I think will scarcely be denied. "Jefferson," in substance, admits it.

Mr. Stevenson succeeded, at the two last elections, by making fair promises about *a free road*; he was elected; almost three years have passed, and the free road is entirely forgotten. In fact, during the three sessions that Mr. Stevenson has been in the Legislature, he has never succeeded in carrying a single measure of importance, with the exception of the *Bank Bill*. Mr. Stevenson remained too long at Harrisburgh; his never-ending quotations, and his obscene stories, became stale; his character and qualifications becoming thoroughly known, his influence vanished at once. He knows this well, and knows that it is high time he should seek another field to murder Lord Byron, and display his legislative dullness.

It is not necessary to speak of Mr. Forward's talents. They are well known to every person who has seen him engaged in the trial of a cause. That he was a very industrious, able and efficient friend of the Tariff, we have the word of Mr. Tod, the chairman of the Committee of Manufactures. That Mr. Forward is more interested in the welfare of this district than Mr. Stevenson, and that he will, therefore, be more zealous in advocating *its* interests, will be manifest from the following statement.

Mr. Forward is a man in moderate circumstances; his little property consists of real estate in the county of Allegheny; he has a large family residing here; his anxieties are not limited to the duration of his own life. They extend to his children. The establishment of the Armory here, and the completion of the Canal, will enhance the value of his property; he is therefore bound by his own interest, the strongest possible tie, to promote the prosperity of the district.

Mr. Stevenson is a very wealthy man, but *his wealth is all in Cash; he does not own a single foot of Land in the district; he has neither wife nor children; he is, in fact, an isolated being—an old bachelor;* at his death his money must go to persons whom he scarcely knows, and for whom he has but little regard. His only anxiety, therefore, will be to spend his days pleasantly; and to him it is of little consequence whether they are spent in Pennsylvania, in England, or in Italy. What, then, binds him to the variable climate and coal-smoke of Pittsburgh?

Mr. Forward, it is well known, has always been a perfect enthusiast in the cause of internal improvements.

Mr. Stevenson, it is equally well known, has always *thrown cold water on the prosperity of Pittsburgh.*

Who, then, will be the most zealous advocate of the interests of the district?

Walter Forward, who has always been a friend to internal improvements, whose family, whose property, whose heart is anchored here? Or

James S. Stevenson, who is at least indifferent to the improvement of the district, who is a bachelor, whose money has golden wings, and whose heart feels no attachment to the coal-smoke of Pittsburgh?

There are, however, two other considerations which have a bearing on this question. The Secretary at War will have considerable influence in the location of the Armory. Mr. Stevenson is his avowed and bitter enemy. Will he, then, be the fittest advocate of our interests? If a man wished to make an amicable arrangement with a neighbor, would he choose a bitter enemy of that neighbor as mediator?

The Chesapeake, Ohio and Erie Canal, is a favorite project of Mr. Calhoun's; he has taken an active part in exploring the proposed route. The friends of Mr. Crawford are already alarmed by the energy and promptness which Mr. Calhoun has displayed in the prosecution of this enterprise. When Mr. Calhoun, in person, visited the summit level of the intended canal, Mr. Stevenson's friends proclaimed that he was on an electioneering tour. Having satisfied himself of the practicability of this project, and hearing of the dangerous illness of his child, he returned towards Washington. It was then really disgusting to witness the delight which the information of his return gave to Mr. Stevenson and his friends.

The citizens of Pennsylvania recollect how strenuously the New-York canal was opposed by the Bucktails of that state, merely because it would immortalize Clinton. The friends of Crawford will also oppose the Chesapeake, Ohio and Erie canal, because it will immortalize Calhoun.

If the friends of the New-York canal had elected *Bucktails* to the legislature when they wished to have a canal constructed, would it not have looked like madness and folly? Surely, then, it would be equal madness and folly, should the friends of the canal elect Mr. Stevenson.

Come forward, then, all who are in favor of the Western Armory, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and vote for James Allison and Walter Forward.
VERUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Walter Forward and *James S. Stevenson*, are rival candidates for Congress. Mr. Forward's character and conduct have been treated harshly and ungenerously—and it is well known that Mr. Stevenson's *chaste* and *powerful* pen, (if there be *chastity* and *power* in the use of *low* epithets and *vulgar* figures,) have been wielded against him.

It is high time that Mr. Stevenson should be noticed. In reviewing his political character, I shall confine myself to a simple narration of *facts*, and leave it to the people to say what kind of character these facts determine. Painful as the task may be to me—disagreeable as it doubtless will be to Mr. Stevenson—and disgusting as it always is, to investigate minutely, political depravity, imperious necessity demands, that when political turpitude stalks abroad, and chuckles at anticipated triumph, it should be presented in its true colours. When *corrupt* and *mercenary* politicians present themselves upon the public stage, a warning voice should be heard, to put an unsuspecting community upon its guard. Such warning shall be given—not in declamation, but by the recital of *facts*—stubborn, incontrovertible facts. If Mr. *Stevenson's* character cannot bear *such* a scrutiny, it will be his misfortune, not my fault. *Rottenness*, whether moral, political or physical, cannot bear rough handling; and if Mr. S. should wince, the people will look to the *cause*, while he will look to the *effect* only.

It is a *fact*, that *James S. Stevenson* was in Butler, during the convention of the delegates, and there used his influence with effect to prevent the nomination of *John Negley*. He had every confidence in the *affection* of Mr. *Ross Wilkins*, but would not trust in his judgment, stability and perseverance. Mr. Stevenson, therefore, goes to manage the affair himself. Now mark the man's conduct, and I appeal to himself whether his motive for preventing Negley's nomination was not base and *selfish*. He knew that *Beaver* polled a much larger vote than *Butler*, and he wished to avail himself of that advantage. By associating his name with a *Beaver* candidate, he saw the chances of his election increased, by exactly so much as *Beaver* polls a larger vote than *Butler*. He cared for no one but himself—he thought of the interest of the *district* as nothing—of *himself* as every thing. Now tell me, Mr. S., have I given the right motive? Explain away the fact, and let us have a specimen of your admirable ingenuity in discovering other than the motives I have given. Sir, you cannot do it.

Finding that Mr. *Negley* and some of his friends thought his claims, and those of the county slighted, and finding that Negley might yet be a block in his road, *Mr. Stevenson* called on him, and poured into his ear his heartless condolence. It is known to be characteristic of Mr. Stevenson that under the mask of esteem, and the flattering expressions of friendship, he often conceals the gall and bitterness of slander. He inquires carelessly after his health—but very particularly about his *temporal concerns*. He learns that honest Negley is straitened in pecuniary matters and he generously offers to lend him *money!* Mr. Negley was not willing to suspect the base, the unprincipled, "spoiled the nut" for the sake of the money, but of him he said "*I will not stoop to lend the money, but to keep it from the Branch Bank*," on the presuming of a good character by Negley. Had Negley known this, he would have been dreadfully shocked. Even this may be said to be generous on the part of Mr. Stevenson—if it be generous, after knocking a man down to offer him money to prevent a *prosecution*—down was Mr. S. generous. Stevenson was influenced by four-cent companion. I will not insult the public by urging on them the danger of giving political power to a man who already wields such a powerful lever as a *Bank*—I will only intimate, that if Mr. S. can use the U. S. Bank to make *friends*, what is there to prevent him from using it to crush enemies?

Mr. Stevenson must not rest secure in the belief that the people are ignorant of these facts. They are known, and will be extensively known, before the day of his trial. Let him pronounce Ross Wilkins' certificate of his unassuming and modest behaviour, when instructing him and the *other* delegates at Butler. But even here, I have "a Rowland for his Oliver,"—I can produce *two* that will prove his conduct on that occasion to have been any thing but *decent*.

Now Mr. Stevenson, "screw your courage to the sticking point," now "stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood," not to mantle your cheek with the blush of shame, (that were an unreasonable and vain request,) but to prevent your pallid face from betraying the workings of the inward man—bear with me a little longer, and you shall have a short respite.

I have charged Mr. Stevenson with his own acts—those are of such a nature as would make any honorable—*nay, any decent* politician recoil with horror. Now I shall give a specimen of the conduct of his *friends*, as advised and approved, as is supposed, by himself, and let the public judge of the means by which this man's cause is sustained—let the world see the "indirection" by which it is attempted to cheat the people.

To catch votes for *James S. Stevenson*, it has been proposed to sacrifice ROBERT MOORE and JAMES C. GILLELAND. These candidates were supposed to be particularly obnoxious to the friends of Jackson; and Stevenson disliked to head the ticket on which their names appeared; a proposition was therefore made, and a *pledge* given by one of the delegates that if the Jacksonites would support *James S. Stevenson*, the delegates should be reassembled—that *James C. Gilleland's* name should be stricken from the *Assembly Ticket*, and that of R. J. Walker, substituted. This proposition was made to R. J. Walker, who rejected it with indignation; and replied, that he "had never heard of so blackhearted an offer, and that if he were sure the acceptance of it would make him President of the United States, he could not, nor would not enter into such a cold-blooded and foul conspiracy!" As to Robert Moore, it was proposed that any one the Jacksonites should choose to offer, (WALTER FORWARD *alone excepted!*) should occupy his place. This proposition was made, and this pledge given, not only by a delegate, but by an intimate friend and zealous partizan of James S. Stevenson, to John M'Farland, the editor of the Allegheny Democrat, with the intention it is presumed that he should communicate it to Mr. Walker, as he did immediately after.

Does such perfect profligacy need comment?—When before did there appear among the honest people of this district, James S. Stevenson's equal in political chicanery? Hollow hearted, and selfish, as he always is, this last act, determined on in secret conclave, and with his approbation, puts the capstone to his political infamy. He cannot, he dare not deny any one of the facts I have here stated. His own conscience, seared and stifled as it may be, tells him that these things are true—he knows their truth, and the public will teach him to *feel*, that although hitherto he has dived into all the intricacies of intrigue, yet at last his *doublings* have been detected, and his conduct exposed! Even this publication will awaken him from his pleasing reveries, and tell him the appalling truth, that he is now known. It will do more—it will be to him ominous of his final overthrow, for the public cannot be sported with, and will not be made to move like chess-men in obedience to his will. A SHULZEITE.

[To be continued.]

It is not, perhaps, generally known, that Mr. S. is a director in this bank.

To the Citizens of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver and Butler.

Fellow Citizens,—The present contest between the congressional candidates in our district, involves as we conceive the deepest interests, and dearest rights, of freemen. The citizens of this district, dissatisfied with the nominations already made, and agitated with the conflicting opinions, whether to "make the choice of two evils," or at once abandon the sacred rights of suffrage, are anxiously desirous to give their support to a man, whose character and pretensions will unite, in a great degree, the feelings, and wishes of the people. The time was, when every citizen had the right to offer himself a candidate for office, without the previous process of nomination by caucus, or such like political manœuvres. But now-a-days it appears, that every man who has the audacity to solicit the suffrages of his fellow citizens, without first receiving the authoritative pass of party leaders, is condemned as an outlaw, totally regardless of political etiquette, and as a conspirator against the supremacy of party despotism. It is with the perfect confidence that the good sense of the people is prepared to prostrate the giant of intrigue, and throw off the shackles of political tyranny, that a candidate is now offered, unsupported by party nomination, but resting his claims upon his attachment to the republican institutions of our country; his long residence in the district, and his vigorous and efficient exertions to promote the cause of its manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests. We believe that the time is about to arrive, when the dispositions of men will return to the principles and customs of their forefathers, and spurn with the manliness of freemen, any attempt to impose upon their right of suffrage, or dictate their course of conduct. Of late years, our District has been convulsed and distracted, that the cause of a few designing politicians might be promoted; and the people instead of expressing their opinions with freedom and independence, have generally been arrayed under party leaders, and bowed in obedience to party dictation.

It is from these considerations and many more of equal importance, that we are induced to offer to the citizens of this district as a candidate for Congress, a man whose extensive and practical views, in relation to all the great branches of national industry, eminently qualify him to represent this district in the councils of the nation. *That man is George Sutton.* We do not offer him as an orator whose empty speeches will blazon in the pages of newspapers; we do not offer him as a politician whose life has been spent in the worthless pursuit of political fame and notoriety; we do not offer him as a virulent partisan, who will yield a blind adherence to every measure calculated to cherish the animosities of party feeling, regardless of the honor of his country, or the will of his constituents. But we offer him as a man, whose interests have been identified for thirty years with those of the District; whose sound and liberal views, with regard to the *American policy* are such as to qualify him as a representative, worthy of this important district; and whose sterling character and plain and unassuming deportment, through life as a practical manufacturer and farmer, entitle him to our highest admiration, and fullest confidence. *In his election no party can claim a triumph.* A true Jacksonian at heart, he believes with the Veteran Hero of *Orleans*, "*that party names are mere bubbles*," frequently used by men who have no claim upon the confidence of the people. Our candidate is willing that the "tree should be known by its fruit," and refers you with a proud confidence to his past life as the best recommendation to your suffrages and favor. It is rarely the case that we find a man proposed as a candidate for office, whose public and private character, is not assailed with slander and vituperation; we have had melancholy evidences of this fact during former contests. Whether these attacks were justifiable or not, we are not now prepared to say; but be that as it may, the character and life of Mr. Sutton are now before the public, and if a blot, or a blemish, is to be found upon them, we are willing they should be known and exposed. We consider it useless to enlarge upon this subject: we have had experience enough to know, that long, and laboured addresses invariably fail in accomplishing the object for which they are intended. We consider that the appeal which we have made to the good sense of the people, will not be in vain. It may be asked what services has Mr. Sutton rendered to his county? In what instance he has distinguished himself so as to entitle him to the suffrages of his fellow citizens? We answer; Mr. Sutton's situation, and occupation in life, have never presented to him the opportunity to signalize himself as a legislator and statesman; but as a soldier he at one time had the honor to be one of the life guards of the immortal Washington. But he has done more. Completely enlisted in the cause of industry, the hardy ploughman, industrious mechanic, and enterprizing freighter, will bear testimony to his usefulness, and his worth, when the empty eulogiums conferred upon the noisy politicians of the day, shall be buried in oblivion.

We believe we have said enough. George Sutton is now offered to you, and in his behalf we solicit your support; we have stated briefly, and plainly, his character and his claims, and his capability to serve you.

And we can say at least with confidence, that he will prove *an honest representative*. His nomination is bolstered by the auspices of no party.—We rely for success upon the honesty, intelligence and independence of the people.

We are respectfully your friends and fellow citizens,

L. Stewart, *Joseph Oliver*,
William Cavin, *Wm. B. Foster*,
Thomas Dunseath, *James Frew*,
Isaac Lightner, *John Sheriff*,
James Patterson, *N. Sweetland*.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1824.

BUTLER COUNTY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Butler county, held at the Court-House in Butler, on Saturday, the 18th September, agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly for that county,

BARNET GILLELAND, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and

John Tinatin, Esq. Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, a letter from Moses Sullivan was presented to the chair, and read as follows:

"*To the President and Members of the County Meeting now holding in the borough of Butler.*

"Gentlemen,—I have been informed, that some of my friends intend bringing my name forward in your meeting as a candidate for Assembly—I wish to make known to the meeting that, at the final determination of the meeting of the delegates of the district, my pretensions to being a candidate ceased,—And, however unfair the nomination already made may have been, I do not consider myself, at present, as having any claims or pretensions, in that way, different from any other of my fellow-citizens. My desire is, that my friends would select some other person—I am not a candidate. The meeting have a right to act as they may think proper. If they determine to make use of my name, I should consider it ungrateful, and unworthy the confidence heretofore bestowed on me, were I to forbid it.—All which is respectfully submitted to the meeting.

"MOSES SULLIVAN.

"Butler, Sept. 18, 1824."

The sense of the meeting was then taken as to the choice of a suitable candidate; when Moses Sullivan was unanimously nominated.

On motion, Capt. John Glenn, William Stewart, and James Bryson were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, after some time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS it has always heretofore been conceded, that this county, as being a part of the Assembly district with Allegheny, was entitled to one Representative in the General Assembly—he being a citizen of the county and the choice of the citizens: And whereas the nomination already made has been procured through management and artifice highly unfair and improper in the selection of a candidate for a Representative,—Therefore,

Resolved, That while this meeting approve of delegation as the best mode of recommending candidates to the consideration of their fellow citizens, yet they, at the same time, hold, that it has, and ought to have, no other effect than a *recommendation;* and that, whenever, in any instance, the citizens see a manifest abuse of this mode of nomination, it is their duty, and their right to contest it by fair and honorable means.

Resolved, That this meeting are fully satisfied, that the nomination already made for this county is contrary to the will of a large majority of the people, and that it has been procured by means the most unfair and highly unbecoming, and such as ought never to be connected with the dignified station of representative: And that the practice of making use of an influential office, by the person holding it, either to flatter or intimidate others into his support, shall, on

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1824.

Nominations.

Jackson Ticket.

Congress.—Walter Forward,
James Allison.
Assembly.—John Brown,
Robert J. Walker,
Samuel Cochran,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—Edward Patchell.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

ANDREW JACKSON, for President;
JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Peltz, Alexander M'Caraher, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Raub, Joseph Engle, John Pugh, Adam Ritscher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Giesy, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mann, John Fogel, Philip Benner, John Rush, Peter Addams, James Ankrim, Henry Schoetz, Adam Light, James Murray.

Caucus Ticket.

Congress.—James S. Stevenson,
Robert Moore.
Assembly.—James Patterson,
John Brown,
James C. Gilleland,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—John Wilson.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, for President;
ALBERT GALLATIN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Richard Rush, Samuel Wetherill, John Geyer, John Connelly, Samuel Castor, Enoch Abrahams, David Wilson, John Light, Christian Snyder, Jacob Goodheart, John Walter, Abel M'Farland, John Negley,* John A. Scroggs, Alexander L. Hays,* Anthony Taylor, William Watts, John Hannah, Henry W. Snyder, George Dennison, Walter Franklin, jr.* William M'Kinstry, John Mullay, Henry Black, Isaac Griffin, Francis M'Clure, Philip Mechling,* James Montgomery.

* *These candidates decline serving.*

In compliance with the earnest solicitations of many of his fellow-citizens, JOHN SCULL has consented to serve as *county Commissioner*, during the ensuing three years, if elected. MANY.

FORWARD & THE TARIFF.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. John Tod, Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, to a gentleman in this city.

"*Bedford, September* 8 1824.

"*Sir*,—To those who know Walter Forward, it may appear arrogant for me to undertake to give a certificate of his being a Tariff-man, good and true—Such a testimonial from him in my favor, might come with more propriety.

"I know not particularly what the charges in any part of your country are against Mr. Forward, having never heard them, or of them, except by your letter: but if the truth may be given in evidence, I am ready to testify, that during the two last Sessions of Congress, Mr Forward except in the item of noise (*an item, by the way perhaps, of some moment in Congress, as well as elsewhere*) was, unquestionably, one of the most able, laborious, and efficient friends of Domestic Industry.

"Yours with respect,
"JOHN TOD."

For the Gazette.

CHESAPEAKE, OHIO & ERIE CANAL.

We call the attention of the citizens of this county to the following letters, from which it is evident, that there is no longer any doubt of the practicability of the Canal. The luminous mind of Mr. Calhoun was duly impressed with the immense advantages which Pittsburgh will derive from the Canal.

How important for this district to have an able representative in Congress, during the two or three ensuing sessions!

Extract of a letter from the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, to a gentleman in Pittsburgh, dated, Washington City, Sept. 11, 1824.

"I have long been desirous of visiting the west, and particularly Pittsburgh, which has such superior advantages of position, that it must, at no distant period, be an important place. Should the great work contemplated be completed, I know of few places in our country that would have such brilliant prospects."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Uniontown, dated Pittsburgh, Sept. 1st, 1824.

Dear Sir,—I am extremely happy to inform you, that we have ascertained, to our entire satisfaction, that a canal between the lakes and Ohio is practicable. We have met with no difficulties that could not be easily surmounted by the means in our power: and best of all, we have found in French creek a supply of water sufficient to feed a canal of 120 miles, when, by actual measurement, the projected line of canal from Pittsburgh to the Lake will not exceed 111 miles.

On the 27th ult. I gauged again the waters of French creek, at Meadville, 12 days after a first measurement, taken at the same place, and having had, for the same time, constantly dry weather; yet, to our great satisfaction, this stream, the key on which depended the success of our further operations, gave me 220 cubic feet per second—a most favorable result! From this circumstance, the line of canal proposed to be surveyed next year by the parties and brigades of Topographical Engineers, will run about thus:

From Pittsburgh along the right Bank of the Ohio to Beaver, up the Beaver to the Fork thence up the Chenango to the Fork of the Pymatuming and Chenango; here two experimental lines would be run, one by the Pymatuming, and the stream of the same name to Conneaut Lake, and the other by the Chenango to the Fork of the Little Chenango and Crooked Creek, where again two experimental lines would be run: up the Chenango, through the Pymatuming, to Conneaut lake. From the Conneaut lake, the canal would run in the most northerly and direct course to the lake, and debouche in Elk creek, about 20 miles from the Port of Erie. A connexion between the mouth of Elk creek and Port Presqu'ile could be easily effected by an artificial embankment along the lake shore. It is proposed to take French creek as a feeder, a few miles below Meadville. This feeder, of sufficient dimensions to be navigable for canal boats, would run along the Conneaut outlet or Conneaut creek to the lake of the same name. Here it would be made to answer two purposes, to feed the canal north and south of the dividing point, and to elevate the present level of Conneaut lake four or six feet higher, by means of a dyke built all round, so as to have a sort of reserve for a dry season. Such is the general outline of the canal routes that we have explored since I wrote you last, and the success of which is no more doubtful in my mind.

For the Gazette.

TO JAMES S. STEVENSON.

I know not who is the author of the piece signed "Jefferson." It is generally supposed to be the production of your own luminous mind; if not, it is certainly written by some friend, with your advice and assistance. The threat which you make use of to intimidate Mr. Forward, is just about as honorable as your attempt to deceive the friends of Jackson, and will no doubt be treated with the contempt which it merits. Some allowance must be made for the mortification produced by the plain and unvarnished exposition of your character and conduct, in my last number. Your situation, I am conscious, is an unpleasant one; you are a caucusite, but you wish to deceive the yeomanry of this district, and ride into office on the popularity of General Jackson; for this purpose you have, during the last four months, professed to be a great friend of Jackson, when in conversation with Jacksonites; but in the company of Riddle, Pentland and Lacock, you enjoy and chuckle at all the vile slanders that are uttered against him. —Nay, your *protege*, the brilliant genius of the Recorder's Office, undertakes to say that he believes you were *always* the friend of Jackson. This is kind and grateful: you represented him to have qualifications for the office which he never possessed, and, in return, he states you to hold sentiments which you never entertained.

To unmask you was one of the objects of my last number. I hoped, by the unsparing use of the lash of truth, to arouse you to do one honorable act—to avow yourself the friend of Jackson or the Caucus. —I hoped that, under the torture of the lash, you would make one convulsive effort, and release yourself from the thralage of Judge Riddle. I was mistaken. I overrated your sensibility and your regard for your reputation. I supposed that ambition had not rendered you callous to the voice of deserved censure. I believed that the contempt of your neighbors would, in your opinion, outweigh the fascinations of office.

You writhed under the lash—the language of your friend Jefferson proves it—but still you determine to pursue that degrading duplicity which you adopted under the direction of Judge Riddle. You hope to be elected, and console yourself for the loss of character and self-esteem, by the same kind of philosophy which actuated a certain Chinese merchant, who, having cheated an European out of a considerable sum of money, and being successively called "a cheat, a liar, and a villain," to every epithet replied, "*Yes, but still I've got your money.*" Your expectations will be disappointed; you will have *the bad name, but not the money.*

In my former number I stated,—First, That Mr. Forward was more interested in the welfare of the district than you. Second, That he is more able to advocate our interests than you,—and Third, which was my principal point, That you were "endeavoring to deceive the Jacksonites by descending to low cunning and pitiful tricks." My two first positions your friend Jefferson undertakes to deny. My third he suffers to pass unnoticed. May I take this as an admission of the truth of the charge? Logicians would say, that, by denying two, you admit the truth of the third.

I understand you then to acknowledge, that you "have endeavored to deceive the Jacksonites by descending to low cunning and pitiful tricks," and shall press this point no farther. If, however, you should wish to withdraw this admission, and deny the charge, you can register your denial in the next Statesman, and I will meet it with irrefragable evidence in the succeeding Gazette. VERUS.

For the Gazette.

In my first number, I stated that subjects of great importance to this district would be discussed during the three coming sessions of Congress. This does not appear to be denied by Mr. Stevenson's friend, "Jefferson." He makes a very feint and unwilling admission of my assertion; in fact, he could not, with any face of decency, deny it. Still he makes the admission with much reluctance; he would much rather assert that no subject of importance will be agitated during the ensuing sessions. He knows, that if the people are duly impressed with the important bearing which the decisions of the ensuing Congress will have upon the interests of this district, they will at once see and feel the necessity of electing the most able representatives, & with this knowledge they will not hesitate to discard all petty and trivial objections to Mr. Forward, and unite, heart and hand, to elect him, as the person most competent to advance their interests.

The citizens of this district will not, under the impulse of any trifling disgust which they have received against Mr. Forward, sacrifice the vital interests of this section of the country. Allegheny county has received one severe lesson on this subject. The Cumberland Road might and should have been brought through Pittsburgh; the people of Wheeling and Washington took advantage of the imbecility of our representatives, and we lost the road. We have often felt the loss of this road, and as often regretted the imbecility of our representatives; but we were too late in discovering our error; the loss was irretrievable. Hereafter we must and will act more wisely. This road would have been an important acquisition to Pittsburgh, but sinks into insignificance when compared with the establishment of the Western Armory in the District, and the completion of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Erie Canal.

The Commissioners appointed to select the site of a National Armory, have made report, it is believed, that the majority of them are in favor of Pittsburgh. The location of this great establishment at this point would be of immense importance to the District. The original construction of the works would create an immense expenditure of money. Besides this, the annual expenditure of money in the employment of hands and purchase of materials, has been estimated at eighty or one hundred thousand dollars. What life the expenditure of such a large sum of money would give to business of all kinds, agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing, may be conceived by recollecting the effects produced by bank loans a few years ago.

The effect produced by this expenditure, will, however, be much more permanent and beneficial than that arising from bank loans. Bank loans passed through the hands of the wealthy, before they reached the laboring and industrious classes of society.—These expenditures go at once into the hands of the laboring and industrious. Bank loans were made once, and never repeated. These expenditures are repeated annually. Bank loans must be paid, and then produce distress and ruin. These expenditures are never repaid.

But these expenditures are not the only advantage which the Armory will produce. It will enhance the importance of this district, and will afford an additional inducement to the general government to hasten the completion of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Erie Canal. We are not much accustomed to examine, in detail, the wonderful effects which the completion of the canal would produce in the district.—The saving in the transportation of produce and merchandise is very great. Commissioner Harrison, in a report to the General Assembly of Virginia, says, "It is a fact, that the products of the soil of New-York, are now going to market, by means of their canal, at an expense of one cent a ton per mile." At this rate, the transportation of a barrel of flour to Baltimore, if the canal were completed, would cost thirty cents—while in a wagon, at the lowest rate of back loading, it now costs two dollars. We could transport our flour, butter, lard, sugar, &c. to Baltimore, and receive our groceries, merchandise, &c. from thence, at a less expense than the same transactions can be performed between Lancaster and Philadelphia. Our stone coal could be delivered in Baltimore for fourteen cents per bushel, including first cost and transportation. It is not necessary to enlarge upon this subject; we all know the advantages which New-York has derived from her canal, although it is not entirely completed.

The practicability of this canal is satisfactorily ascertained. Nature presents no difficulties which may not be overcome. The principal difficulty will be confined to the eastern and interested jealousy of New-York and the New-England states, and by the constitutional scruples of the southern states.—Objections to the execution of this great work will be urged, in Congress, with all the ingenuity and obstinacy which jealousy and opposing interests can produce. The controversy between the friends and foes of this great work will be long and ardent. The sound logic and knowledge of constitutional law which Mr. Forward possesses, would here be available, while the forced laugh, the obscene joke, and the sickly sentiment of Mr. Stevenson, would pass unnoticed.

Whom shall we select, in company with Mr. Allison, to advocate the interests of this district? Who is most able and willing to urge our claims?

That Forward possesses more talent than Stevenson, I think will scarcely be denied. "Jefferson," in substance, admits it.

Mr. Stevenson succeeded, at the two last elections, by making fair promises about *a free road;* he was elected; almost three years have passed, and the free road is entirely forgotten. In fact, during the three sessions that Mr. Stevenson has been in the Legislature, he has never succeeded in carrying a single measure of importance, with the exception of the *Bank Bill.* Mr. Stevenson remained too long at Harrisburgh; his never-ending quotations, and his obscene stories, became stale; his character and qualifications becoming thoroughly known, his influence vanished at once. He knows this well, and knows that it is high time he should seek another field to murder Lord Byron, and display his legislative dullness.

It is not necessary to speak of Mr. Forward's talents. They are well known to every person who has seen him engaged in the trial of a cause. That he was a very industrious, able and efficient friend of the Tariff, we have the word of Mr. Tod, the chairman of the Committee of Manufactures. That Mr. Forward is more interested in the welfare of this district than Mr. Stevenson, and that he will, therefore, be more zealous in advocating its interests, will be manifest from the following statement.

Mr. Forward is a man in moderate circumstances; his little property consists of real estate in the county of Allegheny; he has a large family residing here; his anxieties are not limited to the duration of his own life. They extend to his children. The establishment of the Armory here, and the completion of the Canal, will enhance the value of his property; he is therefore bound by his own interest, the strongest possible tie, to promote the prosperity of the district.

Mr. Stevenson is a very wealthy man, but *his wealth is all in Cash; he does not own a single foot of Land in the district; he has neither wife nor children; he is, in fact, an isolated being—an old bachelor;* at his death his money must go to persons whom he scarcely knows, and for whom he has but little regard. His only anxiety, therefore, will be to spend his days pleasantly; and to him it is of little consequence whether they are spent in Pennsylvania, in England, or in Italy. What, then, binds him to the variable climate and coal-smoke of Pittsburgh?

Mr. Forward, it is well known, has always been a perfect enthusiast in the cause of internal improvements.

Mr. Stevenson, it is equally well known, has always *thrown cold water on the prosperity of Pittsburgh.*

Who, then, will be the most zealous advocate of the interests of the district?

Walter Forward, who has always been a friend to internal improvements, whose family, whose property, whose heart is anchored here? Or

James S. Stevenson, who is at least indifferent to the improvement of the district, who is a bachelor, whose money has golden wings, and whose heart feels no attachment to the coal-smoke of Pittsburgh?

There are, however, two other considerations which have a bearing on this question. The Secretary at War will have considerable influence in the location of the Armory. Mr. Stevenson is his avowed and bitter enemy. Will he, then, be the fittest advocate of our interests? If a man wished to make an amicable arrangement with a neighbor, would he choose a bitter enemy of that neighbor as mediator?

The Chesapeake, Ohio and Erie Canal, is a favorite project of Mr. Calhoun's; he has taken an active part in exploring the proposed route. The friends of Mr. Crawford are already alarmed by the energy and promptness which Mr. Calhoun has displayed in the prosecution of this enterprise. When Mr. Calhoun, in person, visited the summit level of the intended canal, Mr. Stevenson's friends proclaimed that he was on an electioneering tour. Having satisfied himself of the practicability of this project, and hearing of the dangerous illness of his child, he returned towards Washington. It was then really disgusting to witness the delight which the information of his return gave to Mr. Stevenson and his friends.

The citizens of Pennsylvania recollect how strenuously the New-York canal was opposed by the Bucktails of that state, merely because it would immortalize Clinton. The friends of Crawford will also oppose the Chesapeake, Ohio and Erie canal, because it will immortalize Calhoun.

If the friends of the New-York canal had elected *Bucktails* to the legislature when they wished to have a canal constructed, would it not have looked like madness and folly? Surely, then, it would be equal madness and folly, should the friends of the canal elect Mr. Stevenson.

Come forward, then, all who are in favor of the Western Armory, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and vote for James Allison and Walter Forward. VERUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Walter Forward and *James S. Stevenson*, are rival candidates for Congress. Mr. Forward's character and conduct have been treated harshly and ungenerously—and it is well known that Mr. Stevenson's *chaste* and *powerful* pen, (if there be *chastity* and *power* in the use of *low* epithets and *vulgar* figures,) have been wielded against him.

It is high time that Mr. Stevenson should be noticed. In reviewing his political character, I shall confine myself to a simple narration of *facts*, and leave it to the people to say what kind of character these facts determine. Painful as the task may be to me—disagreeable as it doubtless will be to Mr. Stevenson—and disgusting as it always is, to investigate minutely, political depravity, imperious necessity demands, that when anticipated triumph, it should be presented in its true colours. When *corrupt* and *mercenary* politicians present themselves upon the public stage, a warning voice should be heard, to put an unsuspecting community upon its guard. Such warning shall be given—not in declamation, but by the recital of *facts*—stubborn, incontrovertible facts. If Mr. *Stevenson's* character cannot bear *such* a scrutiny, it will be his misfortune, not my fault. *Rottenness*, whether moral, political or physical, cannot bear rough handling, and if Mr. S. should wince, the people will look to the *cause*, while he will look to the *effect* only.

It is a *fact*, that *James S. Stevenson* was in Butler, during the convention of the delegates, and there used his influence with effect to prevent the nomination of *John Negley*. He had every confidence in the *affection* of Mr. *Ross Wilkins*, but would not trust in his judgment, stability and perseverance. Mr. Stevenson, therefore, goes to *manage* the affair himself. Now mark the man's conduct, and I appeal to himself whether his motive for preventing Negley's nomination was not base and *selfish*. He knew that *Beaver* polled a much larger vote than *Butler*, and he wished to avail himself of that advantage. By associating his name with a *Beaver* candidate, he saw the chances of his election increased, by exactly so much as *Beaver* polls a larger vote than *Butler*. He cared for no one but himself—he thought of the interest of the *district* as nothing—of *himself* as every thing. Now tell me, Mr. S., have I given the right motive? Explain away the fact, and let us have a specimen of your admirable ingenuity in discovering other than the motives I have given. Sir, you cannot do it.

Finding that Mr. *Negley* and some of his friends thought his claims, and those of the county slighted, and finding that Negley might yet be a block in his road, *Mr. Stevenson* called on him, and poured into his ear his heartless condolence. It is known to be characteristic of Mr. Stevenson that under the mask of esteem, and the flattering expressions of friendship, he often conceals the gall and bitterness of slander. He inquires carelessly after his health—but very particularly about his *temporal concerns*. He learns that honest Negley is straitened in pecuniary matters and he generously offers to lend him *money!* Mr. Negley was not willing to suspect Mr. S., but he nevertheless "smelled the rat." Mr. S. did not mean to *lend* the money, but to *loan* it from the *Branch Bank*, * on the procuring of a good *indorser* by Negley. Had Negley known this, he would have been less delicately situated. Even this may be said to be generous on the part of Mr. Stevenson:—if it be generous, after knocking a man down to offer him money to prevent a *prosecution*—then was Mr. S. generous. Stevenson was influenced by fear—not compassion. I will not insult the public by urging on them the *danger* of giving political power to a man who already wields such a powerful lever as a *Bank*—I will only intimate, that if Mr. S. can use the U. S. Bank to make *friends*, what is there to prevent him from using it to *crush* enemies?

Mr. Stevenson must not rest secure in the belief that the people are ignorant of these facts. They are known, and will be extensively known, before the day of his trial. Let him procure Ross Wilkins' certificate of his *unassuming* and *modest* behaviour, when instructing him and the *other* delegates at Butler. But even here, I have "a Rowland for his Oliver,"—I can produce *two* that will prove his conduct on that occasion to have been any thing but *decent.*

Now Mr. Stevenson, "Screw your courage to the sticking point," now "stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood," not to mantle your cheek with the blush of shame, (that were an unreasonable and vain request,) but to prevent your pallid face from betraying the workings of the inward man—bear with me a little longer, and you shall have a short respite.

I have charged Mr. Stevenson with his own acts—those are of such a nature as would make any honorable—nay, any *decent* politician recoil with horror. Now I shall give a specimen of the conduct of his *friends*, as advised and approved, as is supposed, by himself, and let the public judge of the means by which this man's cause is sustained—let the world see the "indirection" by which it is attempted to cheat the people.

To catch votes for *James S. Stevenson*, it has been proposed to sacrifice ROBERT MOORE and JAMES C. GILLELAND. These candidates were supposed to be particularly obnoxious to the friends of Jackson; and Stevenson disliked to head the ticket on which their names appeared; a proposition was therefore made, and a *pledge* given by one of the delegates that if the Jacksonites would support *James S. Stevenson*, the delegates should be reassembled—that *James C. Gilleland's* name should be stricken from the *Assembly Ticket*, and that of R. J. Walker, substituted. This proposition was made to R. J. Walker, who rejected it with indignation; and replied, that he "had never heard of so blackhearted an offer, and that if he were sure the acceptance of it would make him President of the United States, he could not, nor would not enter into such a cold-blooded and foul conspiracy!" As to Robert Moore, it was proposed that any one the Jacksonites should choose to offer, (WALTER FORWARD *alone excepted*") should occupy his place. This proposition was made, and this pledge given, not only by a delegate, but by an intimate friend and zealous partizan of James S. Stevenson, to John M'Farland, the editor of the Allegheny Democrat, with the intention it is presumed that he should communicate it to Mr. Walker, as he did immediately after.

Does such perfect profligacy need comment?—When before did there appear among the honest people of this district, James S. Stevenson's equal in political chicanery? Hollow hearted, and selfish, as he always is, this last act, determined on in secret conclave, and with his approbation, puts the capstone to his political infamy. He cannot, he dare not deny any one of the facts I have here stated. His own conscience, seared and stifled as it may be, tells him that these things are true—he knows their truth, and the public will teach him to *feel*, that although hitherto he has dived into all the intricacies of intrigue, yet at last his *doublings* have been detected, and his conduct exposed! Even this publication will awaken him from his pleasing reveries, and tell him the appalling truth, that he is now known. It will do more—it will be to him ominous of his final overthrow, for the public cannot be sported with, and will not be made to move like chess-men in obedience to his will. A SHULZEITE.

[To be continued.]

*It is not, perhaps, generally known, that Mr. S. is a director in this bank.

To the Citizens of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver and Butler.

Fellow Citizens,—The present contest between the congressional candidates in our district, involves as we conceive the deepest interests, and dearest rights, of freemen. The citizens of this district, dissatisfied with the nominations already made, and agitated with the conflicting opinions, whether to "make the choice of two evils," or at once abandon the sacred rights of suffrage, are anxiously desirous to give their support to a man, whose character and pretensions will unite, in a great degree, the feelings, and wishes of the people. The time was, when every citizen had the right to offer himself a candidate for office, without the previous process of nomination by caucus, or such like political manœuvres. But now-a-days it appears, that every man who has the audacity to solicit the suffrages of his fellow citizens, without first receiving the authoritative pass of party leaders, is condemned as an outlaw, totally regardless of political etiquette, and as a conspirator against the supremacy of party despotism. It is with the perfect confidence that the good sense of the people is prepared to prostrate the giant of intrigue, and throw off the shackles of political tyranny, that a candidate is now offered, unsupported by party nomination, but resting his claims upon his attachment to the republican institutions of our country; his long residence in the district, and his vigorous and efficient exertions to promote the cause of its manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests. We believe that the time is about to arrive, when the dispositions of men will return to the principles and customs of their forefathers, and spurn with the manliness of freemen, any attempt to impose upon their right of suffrage, or dictate their course of conduct. Of late years, our District has been convulsed and distracted, that the cause of a few designing politicians might be promoted; and the people instead of expressing their opinions with freedom and independence, have generally been arrayed under party leaders, and bowed in obedience to party dictation.

It is from these considerations and many more of equal importance, that we are induced to offer to the citizens of this district as a candidate for Congress, a man whose extensive and practical views, in relation to all the great branches of national industry, eminently qualify him to represent this district in the councils of the nation. *That man is George Sutton.* We do not offer him as an orator whose empty speeches will blazon in the pages of newspapers; we do not offer him as a politician whose life has been spent in the worthless pursuit of political fame and notoriety; we do not offer him as a virulent partisan, who will yield a blind adherence to every measure calculated to cherish the animosities of party feeling, regardless of the honor of his country, or the will of his constituents. But we offer him as a man, whose interests have been identified for thirty years with those of the District; whose sound and liberal views, with regard to the *American policy* are such as to qualify him as a representative, worthy of this important district; and whose sterling character and plain and unassuming deportment, through life as a practical manufacturer and farmer, entitle him to our highest admiration, and fullest confidence. *In his election no party can claim a triumph.* A true Jacksonian at heart, he believes with the Veteran Hero of *Orleans*, "*that party names are mere bubbles*," frequently used by men who have no claim upon the confidence of the people. Our candidate is willing that the "tree should be known by its fruit," and refers you with a proud confidence to his past life as the best recommendation to your suffrages and favor. It is rarely the case that we find a man proposed as a candidate for office, whose public and private character, is not assailed with slander and vituperation; we have had melancholy evidences of this fact during former contests. Whether these attacks were justifiable or not, we are not now prepared to say; but be that as it may, the character and life of Mr. Sutton are now before the public, and if a blot, or a blemish, is to be found upon them, we are willing they should be known and exposed. We consider it useless to enlarge upon this subject: we have had experience enough to know, that long, and laboured addresses invariably fail in accomplishing the object for which they are intended. We consider that the appeal which we have made to the good sense of the people, will not be in vain. It may be asked what services has Mr. Sutton rendered to his county? In what instance he has distinguished himself so as to entitle him to the suffrages of his fellow citizens? We answer; Mr. Sutton's situation, and occupation in life, have never presented to him the opportunity to signalize himself as a legislator and statesman; but as a soldier he at one time had the honor to be one of the life guards of the immortal Washington. But he has done more. Completely enlisted in the cause of industry, the hardy ploughman, industrious mechanic, and enterprizing freighter, will bear testimony to his usefulness, and his worth, when the empty eulogiums conferred upon the noisy politicians of the day, shall be buried in oblivion.

We believe we have said enough. George Sutton is now offered to you, and in his behalf we solicit your support; we have stated briefly, and plainly, his character and his claims, and his capability to serve you.

And we can say at least with confidence, that he will prove *an honest representative.* His nomination is bolstered by the auspices of no party.—We rely for success upon the honesty, intelligence and independence of the people.

We are respectfully your friends and fellow citizens,

L. Stewart, *Joseph Oliver*,
William Cavin, *Wm. B. Foster*,
Thomas Dunseath, *James Freer*,
Isaac Lightner, *John Sheriff*,
James Patterson, *N. Sweetland.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1824.

BUTLER COUNTY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Butler county, held at the Court-House in Butler, on Saturday, the 18th September, agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly for that county,

BARNET GILLELAND, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and

JOHN TINDLE, Esq. Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, a letter from Moses Sullivan was presented to the chair, and read as follows:

"*To the President and Members of the County Meeting now holding in the borough of Butler.*

"GENTLEMEN,—I have been informed, that some of my friends intend bringing my name forward in your meeting as a candidate for Assembly—I wish to make known to the meeting that, at the final determination of the meeting of the delegates of the district, my pretensions to being a candidate ceased.—And, however unfair the nomination already made may have been, I do not consider myself, at present, as having any claims or pretensions, in that way, different from any other of my fellow-citizens. My desire is, that my friends would select some other person—I am not a candidate. The meeting have a right to act as they may think proper. If they determine to make use of my name, I should consider it ungrateful, and unworthy the confidence heretofore bestowed on me, were I to forbid it.—All which is respectfully submitted to the meeting.

"MOSES SULLIVAN.

"Butler, Sept. 18, 1824."

The sense of the meeting was then taken as to the choice of a suitable candidate; when MOSES SULLIVAN was unanimously nominated.

On motion, Capt. John Glenn, William Stewart, and James Bryson were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, after some time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS it has always heretofore been conceded, that this county, as being a part of the Assembly district with Allegheny, was entitled to one Representative in the General Assembly—he being a citizen of the county and the choice of the citizens: And whereas the nomination already made has been procured through management and artifice highly unfair and improper in the selection of a candidate for a Representative,—Therefore,

Resolved, That while this meeting approve of delegation as the best mode of recommending candidates to the consideration of their fellow citizens, yet they, at the same time, hold, that it has, and ought to have, no other effect than a *recommendation;* and that, whenever, in any instance, the citizens see a manifest abuse of this mode of nomination, it is their duty, and their right to counteract it by fair and honorable means.

Resolved, That this meeting are fully satisfied, that the nomination already made for this county is contrary to the will of a large majority of the people, and that it has been procured by means the most unfair and highly unbecoming, and such as ought never to be connected with the dignified station of representative: And that the practice of making use of an influential office, by the person holding it, either to flatter or intimidate others into his support, shall, on

the present and every future occasion, receive our marked disprobation.

And whereas MOSES SULLIVAN was the candidate of this county at the time of the delegate election, and that by unfair means, the delegates appointed in his favor were prevented from having a hearing before the delegates from Allegheny—Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the said Moses Sullivan to our fellow citizens of Allegheny county as the candidate of this county, and we earnestly entreat our fellow citizens of Allegheny, that they by their superior number of votes, would not impose upon us a representative who is not our choice, and in whom we have not confidence; but extend to us that liberality in the support of our candidate which on former occasions, was so generously given.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of *James Patterson, John Brown*, and *Jesse C. Sitlestand* of Allegheny county.

On motion,

Resolved, That William M'Lane, Esq. William M'Michael, Esq. Capt. Robert Lemon, Edward Graham, jr. and Stephen Allen, be a committee of correspondence for this county for the current year.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in all the papers printed in Butler and the city of Pittsburgh.

BARNET GILLELAND, *Ch'm.*

JOHN TIVELIN, *Sec'y.*

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Gazette, Sept. 20.

Late from Gibraltar.—We are indebted to Capt. Fletcher, of the schooner Lucinda, from Gibraltar, for papers to the 14th ult. inclusive, which, however, contain no news of importance. Capt. F. confirms the intelligence, viz. Philadelphia, that the constitutionalists had possession of Tarifa. He informs that the Royalist and French armies were in the rear of that place when he passed on the 13th ult. He at the same time saw two French frigates, lying off and on the harbor. It was reported at Gibraltar that 300 cavalry, which were sent to Tarifa, had joined the Constitutionalists. A revolutionary spirit had also discovered itself in several other parts of Spain, and the inhabitants had taken up arms against the King, and it was expected that the whole country would, in a short time, be in a state of revolt.

In addition to the above, we learn from letters received by a respectable merchant in this city, that the French had been repulsed three different times at Tarifa.

We also learn from Capt. Fletcher that he came down the Straights in company with a British squadron from off Algiers, bound to England, the Dey having compromised his differences with Great Britain.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 9th ult. contains the following article from the Cadiz Diary:—"It having come to his Catholic Majesty's knowledge that negociations have been entered into, in several parts of his American dominions, by individuals who style themselves Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional government to treat with the dissidents in those provinces, respecting the pacification thereof—in which negociations it has been attempted to lay it down as a preliminary basis, that the Spanish government is not far from acknowledging the independence of these countries. His Majesty has annulled the powers of all those Commissioners or Envoys to America from the *ex* illegal Constitutional government, and, consequently, whatever they have done, or may hereafter do, by virtue of the same, that shall be contrary to the lawful rights of the crown of Spain, and to his majesty's sovereignty, so happily restored; commanding them at the same time, to cease from their functions, and immediately to come back to the Peninsula.

The Cadiz Board of Health have absolutely prohibited persons from landing on the coast, in the neighborhood of Cadiz and Isle of Leon, from 8 in the evening to 5 in the morning. They have also prohibited the carrying of fresh provisions to vessels in quarantine for the period of ten days.

A garrison order was issued on the 31 ult. from the staff of the district in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, stating that a number of ruffians belonging to Xauena had assembled the day before in that town, for the purpose of repeating the late Constitutional farces, and succeeded at first in securing and committing to prison some public functionaries and respectable inhabitants. A Lieutenant of the Princess' regiment happened to be passing through the town with a small party, when they fired on the revolutionists, who immediately fled to the mountains.

A royal decree was issued at Seville on the 21st of July, the object of which is to prevent any but sound doctrines being taught in the Spanish universities and other literary institutions, and to exclude from the same professors and students infected with revolutionary principles.

"We have accounts from various parts of Spain, and all combine to show that great events are following apace, but I shall repeat nothing to you but what is official. Wherever the Constitutionalists go they triumph completely. The struggle is dreadful, for their enemies, as they observe, expect little mercy: all Spain is now in arms and although the period of revolt is most unfortunate, (just as they were about securing the vintage) they abandoned their limited crop for a nobler harvest—the cry again is 'viva la constitution, death to the Frenchmen'—we are on the rack of anxiety here, and every hour brings us fresh assurances that in a short period Liberty will once more wave her banners over Spain, and her enemies be driven beyond the Pyrenees. The proclamations issued from Tarifa are calculated to rouse every Spaniard; a few only have reached us here, but they are sought after with such avidity that I find it impossible to procure one to send to you. They are ingenious, not a word is said about the king; every thing is directed against the French, the foreign foe, in the very bosom, and eating out the vitals of Spain." In the affair of Madrid, which seemed the signal, a great many French were killed. If this conveyance is detained a day or two, I will be able to give you some interesting particulars; at any rate, my next will; till then, look on Spain as you would on a volcano, threatening by its inward thunders an immediate eruption."

Letters received from Gibraltar, by the Lucinda, give us further particulars of the efforts of the Constitutionalists to reestablish liberty in Spain. The following is an extract, under date of 13th Aug. at Gibraltar; "There is every reason to believe that a simultaneous struggle has been planned throughout Spain, and if in other quarters they have been as successful as at Tarifa, 'God save good king Edward to his army.' The Constitutionalists have been completely successful there—a strong body of French marched from Cadiz to attack them—they suffered them to advance to the second gate, when they opened a most destructive fire upon them and routed them in every direction: the French commander is among the killed—Algeziras is crowded with the wounded French of that expedition. A boat has been sent from this garrison to Tarifa, to ascertain the state of the affairs there, and has returned with the particulars, in every respect glorious to the Constitutional cause. Even the women took an active part against the French.

ALGIERS.—The Paris papers mention the arrival of an English vessel at Marseilles on the 3d of August, with the news that a treaty of peace had been concluded on the 23d of July, between Great Britain and the Dey of Algiers, and that the blockade was raised on the 26th of that month. Previous to concluding the treaty, the boats of the Naiad are stated to have boarded and destroyed an Algerine vessel of 16 guns which lay under the fortress.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PERSONAL IDENTITY.

A case lately occurred in London, which, though it may not sanction Pyrrhonism, or the system of universal doubting, should teach witnesses to be careful how they testify, jurors how they convict, and judges how they pass sentence.

The prisoner was *William Ramsden Robinson*, a youth only 17 years of age, of interesting appearance, of irreproachable character, having the full confidence of his employer, (a respectable merchant,) and possessed of an income above his wants; yet this young man did a number of persons endeavor to convict of various robberies.

The first indictment charged him with stealing two Albums, the property of Thomas Denham. Lucy Denham, the daughter of the prosecutor, was so positive that the prisoner was the thief, that she collared him in the street; and the shopman of a pawn-broker deposed to the prisoner's bringing a book to his master's shop. Miss Denham, however, when in court, had some doubts as to the prisoner's being the thief: and it having been proved that a person closely resembling him in appearance had offered various articles at a pawn-broker's, he was acquitted of this charge.

He was then indicted for stealing twenty printed books in the dwelling house of a Mr. Samuel Dolby. Mr. Dolby gave evidence as to the alleged fact, which was corroborated by that of his wife. The prisoner's brother and some other persons were called to prove an *alibi*, but did not succeed to the satisfaction of the jury, and, to the great astonishment of the prisoner, his counsel and friends, a verdict was returned of *guilty*.

The third indictment charged him with having stolen two razors, value 18s. the property of Henry Clifton. Mrs. Clifton "was quite sure the prisoner at the bar was the person,—was certain she did not labor under a mistake,—took particular notice of his person and thought him a gentleman, —was not generally a very positive woman, —did not know whether she ever mistook a person in her life:"—yet an *alibi* was satisfactorily proved, and the jury, without leaving their box, brought in a verdict of *not guilty*.

The prisoner was again indicted for stealing a seal and broach, value 40s. the property of Michael Marchant. Mrs. Marchant was positive as to the person of the prisoner; but an *alibi* was again proved, and he was acquitted.

There were *three* other indictments, all which the prisoner's counsel were anxious to have tried, to place his innocence in the strongest light, but after a conference with the justice, the counsel threw up their briefs, and Mr. Robinson retired from the bar, the prosecution being abandoned.

Here we find different persons swearing that a man had at various times and places committed various thefts, and so positive as to the prisoner at the bar being the thief, that in spite of the strongest presumptive evidence to the contrary, and in spite of positive testimony that a man closely resembling the prisoner was robbing the liege subjects of His Majesty, the jury, on one indictment, returned a verdict of guilty. So confident were the prosecutors of the truth of what they testified, that even after he had been acquitted of three charges out of four, they believed, or at least professed to believe him guilty: but so fully convinced was the Court of his innocence, that the Judge petitioned his majesty for a pardon, in which he was joined by the jury who expressed their full conviction that the condemnatory verdict they had given, was erroneous.

He is a ward in chancery, heir to a considerable property, and having an allowance of 500 a year, which his guardians declared should be doubled on his requesting it. A stranger in London, bearing the same resemblance to the real thief, and possessed of fewer facilities for proving character and alibis, would have been placed in a most perilous situation.

THE PITTSBURGH

MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Rags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10 14, 11-15, 11-17, 12 16, 12 17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Carry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough hoes and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steel yards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.

10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.

SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.

MACHINE CARDS.

CURRIER'S KNIVES.

Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—6

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1824.

☞Congress Tickets for JAMES ALLISON and WALTER FORWARD, and for James Allison and either of the other candidates, may be had at this office.

☞ELIJAH TROVILLO will be run for the office of *Assessor*, at the Inspector's Election, this day.

A Packet Boat.—John Walker, Esq. of Elizabeth-Town, has commenced running the fast sailing boat, "General La Fayette" as a regular weekly packet, between that place and this city. This boat will leave Elizabeth-Town every Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh in seven hours; and will leave Pittsburgh, on her return, every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

General La Fayette, left the city of New York on the 23rd ult. and was to make his entry into Philadelphia on Tuesday morning last.

On the 28th and 29th of August, 17 persons died in New Orleans, of Yellow Fever.

The improvements in the navigation of the Schuylkill are so far completed, that boats can pass up and down that river for the distance of one hundred and ten miles. Sixty-three miles consists of navigable canal, and the rest of slack water navigation in pools formed by dams. Between Philadelphia and the coal mines, at Mount Carbon, there are 120 locks. The Philadelphia Gazette of the 21st ult. announces the important fact, that *Seventy five* boats, laden with coal, &c. from Mount Carbon, had passed the locks at Reading, and might be expected in Philadelphia that evening.

For the Gazette.

The long threatened letter from Mr. Forward to Judge Riddle, has at length appeared, and no doubt the Judge expects to derive a great advantage to his candidate from this flagrant abuse of confidence.—The letter, upon the face of it, appears to have been written in a spirit of levity, which makes its publication so much the more ungenerous—for Mr. Forward was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Gallatin, and voted against him. In the statement made by Mr. Forward to the public, in June last, his letters to the friends of the caucus were alluded to. It was a frank disclosure of the truth, without any idea of its being otherwise brought before the public. But this letter shows that the motives of Mr. F. however mistaken, were honest, and that he did not attend the caucus from a hostility to Gen. Jackson. As to politics, Mr. Forward has been consistent in his principles—maintaining them, however, in a spirit of toleration and liberality, which his uniform conduct will show to have been almost without a parallel. The question for the people now to decide is, whether they will enable Judge Riddle, by the dishonorable means he has adopted, to sacrifice a man who never injured him, at the shrine of Mr. Stevenson.

For the Gazette.

We appeal to all federalists, to honest democrats, to every man having a regard for truth, honor, and fair dealing, to come to the polls on the second Tuesday in this month, and there, by their votes, express their horror and disgust at the base and unprincipled conduct of *the Hon. James Riddle, one of the Associate Judges of Allegheny county.*

During the last winter, by the unceasing repetition of false statements, by making the most solemn assurances that seven-eighths of the democratic party of Allegheny county were favorable to a congressional nomination, the Judge, and the other caucusites of the county, induced Mr. Forward to go into caucus. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Forward, in a moment of *unsuspecting confidence*, wrote a letter to the *honorable* Judge, in which he used some expressions which the Judge *now thinks* may injure Mr. Forward with the federalists. For the purpose, therefore, of destroying Mr. Forward, and exalting his *golden Calf*—disregarding the dignity of his office, trampling on honor, honesty and common decency, and putting at defiance the good opinion of every honorable man, this Judge, this man of standing in society, this father of a family, publishes this letter!

Eavesdropping—which is the listening at doors or windows, to hearken after discourse—is a common nuisance, and an indictable offence at common law. Fellow-citizens, is not publishing a confidential letter, written in confidence and in jest, a more base, a more dishonorable, a more dangerous offence than eavesdropping?

Why, then, is not such conduct also punishable?

The Persians adjudged all persons who killed their *reputed* parents to be *bastards*. Solon made no law against *parricide*. In both cases the legislators proceeded upon the presumption, that no man could commit a crime so ba and unnatural as murdering a parent.

I presume that our rude but chivalric forefathers supposed that no man could be found base and infamous enough to publish a confidential letter.

We trust that the blood of every honorable man will boil at the idea of sacrificing a fellow-citizen by such means.

The citizens of this Congressional District will not soon forget the burst of horror and disgust which proceeded from every part of the Union, when young Cunningham betrayed the correspondence of John Adams with the elder Cunningham. When young Cunningham proffered this correspondence to Jonathan Russel, to enable him to destroy John Q. Adams, Russel shrunk from the offer with that instinctive horror which we all feel when we suddenly hear the warning of the rattlesnake, although he was then writhing under the lash of Mr. Adams' pen. How different has been the conduct of the would-be *honorable* James S. Stevenson, on this occasion!

The above remarks show, what the conduct of Judge Riddle *has been*; we hope you will publish the following extract from a sermon delivered in April last, by the Rev. Sydney Smith, at the Cathedral of York, in England, to show what the conduct of a Judge *should be*.

MANY VOTERS.

"A Christian Judge, in a free land, should, with the most scrupulous exactness, guard himself from the influence of those party feelings, upon which, perhaps, the preservation of political liberty depends, but by which the better reason of individuals is often blinded, and the tranquillity of the public disturbed. I am not talking of the ostentatious display of such feelings; I am hardly talking of any gratification of which the individual himself is conscious, but I am raising up a wise and useful jealousy of the encroachment of those feelings, which, when they do encroach, lessen the value of the most valuable, and lower the importance of the most important men in the country. I admit it to be extremely difficult to live amidst the agitations, contests, discussions of a free people, and to remain in that state of cool, passionless, Christian candour, which society expects from their great magistrates; but it is the pledge that magistrate has given, it is the life he has taken up, it is the class of qualities which he has promised us, and for which he has rendered himself responsible, it is the same fault in him, which want of courage would be in some men, and want of moral regularity in others. It runs counter to those very purposes, and sins against those utilities for which the very office was created: without these qualities, he who ought to be cool, is heated; he who ought to be neutral, is partial; the ermine of justice is spotted; the balance of justice is unpoised; the fillet of justice is torn off; and he who sits to judge after the law, smites contrary to the law.

"And if the preservation of calmness amidst the strong feelings by which a Judge is surrounded be difficult, is it not also honourable? and would it be houdurable if it were not difficult? Why do men quit their homes, and give up their common occupations, and repair to the tribunal of Justice? Why this bustle and business, why this decoration and display, and why are we all eager to pay our homage to the dispensers of Justice? Because we all feel that there must be, somewhere or other, a check to human passions; because we all know the immense value and importance of men, in whose placid equity and mediating wisdom we can trust in the worst of times; because we cannot cherish too strongly, and express too plainly, that reverence we feel for men, who can rise up in the ship of the state, and rebuke the storms of the mind, and bid its angry passions be still."

James S. Stevenson the caucus, candidate for Congress in the Allegheny district, is now spoken of as a friend of Gen. Jackson, and his conduct in the House of Representatives last winter adverted to for proof of the fact. We confess that it is the first time we have heard of Mr. Stevenson's supporting Gen. Jackson, last winter, in or out of the House. On the contrary as far as we know, he always avowed himself the friend of Crawford and the Caucus; and our *public* opportunities were as good as those of any other man.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Capt. *William Morrow* is a candidate for the office of *Commissioner.*

Gen. *Edward Patchell* is a candidate for the Assembly.

Errata. In the opinion of Judge Duncan, published in our last paper, the following errata occurred:—

In the first column, for *civic* read *civil*. In the second, for *explanative* read *emblematical*. For *head of conscience*, read *lord of conscience*. For *Stat.* read *Statice*. Instead of *puritanical* form of worship, read *Presbyterian*. For *Scefill*, read *Scobel*.

Married,

On Monday evening, the 20th ult., by the Rev. John Taylor, Mr. *Robert L. Keen*, of Kiskiminetas, to Miss *Phebe*, daughter of Benjiman Page, Esq. of of Allegheny-town.

Died,

At Mobile, on the 25th August, Mrs. SARAH ANN M'DOWELL, in the 28th year of her age.

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MRS. SPENCER has removed her Seminary from Mr. Chaplin's, in Front-Street, to the next door, formerly the Post-Office, where she will continue to instruct young Ladies in the useful and ornamental branches of Education, on the following terms.

English Branches, viz. Reading, Writing and Orthography,	pr. qr	$3 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c. &c. added,		5 00
Music,		10 00
Drawing and Painting, in Crayons or Water Colors,		7 00
Do. do. on Silk, Satin or Velvet,		8 00
Needle work, Embroidering, Print work		5 00

October 1, 1824 —tf.

N. B. Boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

EXHIBITION.

AN exhibition, of an elegant, amusing and extremely curious kind, may be seen at the house next door below Mr. Volz's in Wood-street. For particulars see bills, which may be had at the exhibition room. The exhibition is innocent and will be very gratifying to the ladies. Oct. 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

MRS. ISLER,

(From Baltimore,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and the public in general, that she carries on the business of

COLORING SILK GOODS,

Of all kinds, viz....Canton and Rattin Crapes, Florences, Silk Hose, &c. &c. *Also*...Silk and thread Laces, Merino Shawls, Ladies' Ball Dresses, Feathers, Leghorn Bonnets, &c. cleaned and colored in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. ☞ Gold and Silver Epaulets restored to their original colors.

☞ *Residence at the Corner of Union & Fifth Streets.*

Oct. 1, 1824.—3t

AUCTION.

BOOKS—BOOKS.

On Friday Evening, 22d October,

AT ½ PAST 5 O'CLOCK,

AT THE FRONT ST. AUCTION ROOM,

Will positively be disposed of.

A Collection of Scarce and Valuable Theological, Classical and Historical

BOOKS,

Chiefly English editions,—among which are,

GILL'S Com. on the O. and N. Test 9 vols.; Henry's Com. on the O. and N. Test. 6 vols.; Henry's Miscellaneous Works 1 vol. quar.; Ralph Erskine's Works 10 vols.; Rutherford's Joshua Redivivus; Watts' Theological Works 7 volumes; Capelli Critica Sacra 3 vols.; History of the Jesuits 2 vols.; Vanderhooght's Hebrew Bible 2 v.; Bayley's Hebrew and English Bible 4 vols.; Simon's Hebrew Bible and Hebrew Chaldaic Lexicon; Meisner's Hebrew Bible 4 vols.; Lactanius de Mortibus Persecutorum; Fabricius' Bibliotheca Latina 3 vols.; Cook's History of the Church of Scotland 3 vols; Burnet's History of his Own Times 4 vols.; Beveridge's Thesaurus Theologicus 4 vols.; Irenæi Opera 2 vols. folio; Beza's Confession, and on Poligamy and Divorce; Beza de Repudiis and Divortiis; Buxtorfii Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum; Hesychius' Greek Lexicon 1 v. 4to; Parkhurst's Hebrew and English Lexicon; Parkhurst's Greek and English Lexicon: Hawies', Milnor's and Mosheim's Ecclesiastical Histories; Archbishop Leighton's Works 4 vols.; Michaelis' Com. on the Laws of Moses 4 vols.; Sir I. Newton on Daniel and the Apocalypse; Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity 3 v.; Cruden's Concordance.

☞Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and the Books open for examination, two weeks previous to the sale.

Davis & Hanson,

Oct. 1.—5tif. *Auctioneers.*

NEW STORE.

JAMES H DAVIS.

HAS RECEIVED, AND IS NOW OPENING

AT HIS STORE IN THE DIAMOND,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE

MERCHANDISE,

Which will be sold at a small advance for cash.

Oct. 1—6t.

GRAIN WANTED

The highest price, in CASH, will be given for

Wheat and Buckwheat,

AT THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, (above the Monongahela Bridge,) where Grinding for the country &c. is done with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

James Cuddy.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—3t

NIGHT SCHOOL.

N. R. Smith,

WILL open a NIGHT SCHOOL, on Monday, October 11th, at his academy, corner of Third and Ferry Streets. Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mercantile forms, and English Grammar, will be taught, with a zealous anxiety to promote the improvement of the students.

Terms 3 dollars per quarter.

October 1, 1824—3t.

Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE, is hereby given to the electors of Allegheny county, that an election will be held at the several election districts, within the county aforesaid, on

Friday, the 29th of October inst.

Then and there to elect, agreeably to law, *twenty-eight* persons for electors of *President & Vice President*, of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania.

And notice is hereby given to the several judges, inspectors and clerks of the general election, to be and attend at the places of their several districts in said county, at 9 o'clock in the morning of said day, to do and perform the several duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 1st day of October, 1824, and 49th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

L. STEWART, *Shff.*

Oct. 1, 1824

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq., President of the Courts of Common Pleas in and for the fifth Judicial District of the State of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, in and for the said District, and Francis M'Clure and James Riddle, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts, in and for the County of Allegheny, dated the fifth day of August, A. D 1824, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the *first Monday of November next*,

Public Notice

IS hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are, or may be, in the Jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them, as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Commonwealth the forty-ninth.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

Oct. 1, 1824.—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said court have appointed *the third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and shew cause, if any you have why I should not be discharged.

Lawrence Mullenix.

October 1, 1824—4t. wp.

the present and every future occasion, receive our marked disapprobation.

And whereas MOSES SULLIVAN was the candidate of this county at the time of the delegate election, and that by unfair means, the delegates appointed in his favor were prevented from having a hearing before the delegates from Allegheny—Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the said *Moses Sullivan* to our fellow citizens of Allegheny county as the candidate of this county, and we earnestly entreat our fellow citizens of Allegheny, that they by their superior number of votes, would not impose upon us a representative who is not our choice, and in whom we have not confidence; but extend to us that liberality in the support of our candidate which on former occasions, was so generously given.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of *James Patterson, John Brown*, and *Isaac C. Gilleland* of Allegheny county.

On motion,

Resolved, That William M'Lane, Esq. William M'Michael, Esq. Capt. Robert Lemon, Edward Graham, jr. and Stephen Allen, be a committee of correspondence for this county for the current year.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in all the papers printed in Butler and the city of Pittsburgh.

BARNET GILLELAND, *Ch'm.*

JOHN TUBBLIN, *Sec'y.*

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Gazette, Sept. 20.

Late from Gibraltar.—We are indebted to Capt. Fletcher, of the schooner Lucinda, from Gibraltar, for papers to the 14th ult. inclusive, which, however, contain no news of importance. Capt. F. confirms the intelligence, via. Philadelphia, that the constitutionalists had possession of Tarifa. He informs that the Royalist and French armies were in the rear of that place when he passed on the 15th ult. He at the same time saw two French frigates, lying off and on the harbor. It was reported at Gibraltar that 800 cavalry, which were sent to Tarifa, had joined the Constitutionalists. A revolutionary spirit had also discovered itself in several other parts of Spain, and the inhabitants had taken up arms against the King, and it was expected that the whole country would, in a short time, be in a state of revolt.

In addition to the above, we learn from letters received by a respectable merchant in this city, that the French had been repulsed three different times at Tarifa.

We also learn from Capt. Fletcher that he came down the Straights in company with a British squadron from off Algiers, bound to England, the Dey having compromised his differences with Great Britain.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 5th ult. contains the following article from the Cadiz Diary—"It having come to his Catholic Majesty's knowledge that negociations have been entered into, in several parts of his American dominions, by individuals who style themselves Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional government to treat with the dissidents in those provinces, respecting the pacification thereof—in which negociations it has been attempted to lay it down as a preliminary basis, that the Spanish government is not far from acknowledging the independence of these countries. His Majesty has annulled the powers of all those Commissioners or Envoys to America from the *ex dismal* constitutional government and, consequently, whatever they have done, or may hereafter do, by virtue of the same, that shall be contrary to the lawful rights of the crown of Spain, and to his majesty's sovereignty, so happily restored; commanding them at the same time, to cease from their functions, and immediately to come back to the Peninsula.

The Cadiz Board of Health have absolutely prohibited persons from landing on the coast, in the neighborhood of Cadiz and Isle of Leon, from 8 in the evening to 5 in the morning. They have also prohibited the carrying of fresh provisions to vessels in quarantine for the period of ten days.

A garrison order was issued on the 3d ult. from the staff at the district in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, stating that a number of ruffians belonging to Ximenia had assembled the day before in that town, for the purpose of repeating the late Constitutional farces, and succeeded at first in securing and committing to prison some public functionaries and respectable inhabitants. A Lieutenant of the Princess' regiment happened to be passing through the town with a small party, when they fired on the revolutionists, who immediately fled to the mountains.

A royal decree was issued at Seville on the 21st of July, the object of which is to prevent any but sound doctrines being taught in the Spanish universities and other literary institutions, and to exclude from the same professors and students infected with revolutionary principles.

"We have accounts from various parts of Spain, and all combine to show that great events are following apace, but I shall repeat nothing to you but what is official. Wherever the Constitutionalists go they triumph completely. The struggle is dreadful, for their enemies, as they observe, expect little mercy: all Spain is now in arms and although the period of revolt is most unfortunate, (just as they were about securing the vintage) they abandoned their limited crop for a nobler harvest—the cry again is 'viva la constitution, death to the Frenchmen'—we are on the rack of anxiety here, and every hour brings us fresh assurances that in a short period Liberty will once more wave her banners over Spain, and her enemies be driven beyond the Pyrenees. The proclamations issued from Tarifa are calculated to rouse every Spaniard: a few only have reached us here, but they are sought after with such avidity that I find it impossible to procure one to send to you. They are ingenious, not a word is said about the king, every thing is directed against the French, the foreign foe, in the very bosom, and exciting out the 'vals of Spain.' In the affair of Madrid, which served the signal, a great many French were killed. If this conveyance is detained a day or two, I will be able to give you some interesting particulars; at any rate my next will; till then look on Spain as you would on a volcano, threatening by its inward thunders an immediate eruption."

Letters received from Gibraltar, by the Lucinda, give us further particulars of the efforts of the Constitutionalists to reestablish liberty in Spain. The following is an extract, under date of 13th Aug. at Gibraltar: "There is every reason to believe that a simultaneous struggle has been planned throughout Spain, and if in other quarters they have been as successful as at Tarifa, 'God take good kung Edward to his mercy.' The Constitutionalists have been completely successful there—a strong body of French marched from Cadiz to attack them—they suffered them to advance to the second gate, when they opened a most destructive fire upon them and routed them in every direction: the French commander is among the killed—Algeziras is crowded with the wounded French of that expedition. A boat has been sent from this garrison to Tariffa, to ascertain the state of the affairs there, and has returned with the particulars, in every respect glorious to the Constitutional cause. Even the women took an active part against the French.

ALGIERS.—The Paris papers mention the arrival of an English vessel at Marseilles on the 3d of August, with the news that a treaty of peace had been concluded on the 22d of July, between Great Britain and the Dey of Algiers, and that the blockade was raised on the 26th of that month. Previous to concluding the treaty, the boats of the Naiad are stated to have boarded and destroyed an Algerine vessel of 16 guns which lay under the fortress.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PERSONAL IDENTITY.

A case lately occurred in London, which, though it may not sanction Pyrrhonism, or the system of universal doubting, should teach witnesses to be careful how they testify, jurors how they convict, and judges how they pass sentence.

The prisoner was *William Ramsden Robinson*, a youth only 17 years of age, of interesting appearance, of irreproachable character, having the full confidence of his employer, (a respectable merchant,) and possessed of an income above his wants; yet this young man did a number of persons endeavor to convict of various robberies.

The first indictment charged him with stealing two Albums, the property of Thomas Denham. Lucy Denham, the daughter of the prosecutor, was so positive that the prisoner was the thief, that she collared him in the street; and the shopman of a pawn-broker deposed to the prisoner's bringing a book to his master's shop. Miss Denham, however, when in court, had some doubts as to the prisoner's being the thief: and it having been proved that a person closely resembling him in appearance had offered various articles at a pawn-broker's, he was acquitted of this charge.

He was then indicted for stealing twenty printed books in the dwelling house of a Mr. Samuel Dolby. Mr. Dolby gave evidence as to the alleged fact, which was corroborated by that of his wife. The prisoner's brother and some other persons were called to prove an *alibi*, but did not succeed to the satisfaction of the jury, and, to the great astonishment of the prisoner, his counsel and friends, a verdict was returned of *guilty*.

The third indictment charged him with having stolen two razors, value 18s. the property of Henry Clifton. Mrs. Clifton "was quite sure the prisoner at the bar was the person,—was certain she did not labor under a mistake,—took particular notice of his person and thought him a gentleman, —was not generally a very positive woman, —did not know whether she ever mistook a person in her life:"—yet an *alibi* was satisfactorily proved, and the jury, without leaving their box, brought in a verdict of *not guilty*.

The prisoner was again indicted for stealing a seal and broach, value 40s. the property of Michael Marchant. Mrs. Marchant was positive as to the person of the prisoner; but an *alibi* was again proved, and he was acquitted.

There were *three* other indictments, all which the prisoner's counsel were anxious to have tried, to place his innocence in the strongest light, but after a conference with the justice, the counsel threw up their briefs, and Mr. Robinson retired from the bar, the prosecution being abandoned.

Here we find different persons swearing that a man had at various times and places committed various thefts, and so positive as to the prisoner at the bar being the thief, that in spite of the strongest presumptive evidence to the contrary, and in spite of positive testimony that a man closely resembling the prisoner was robbing the liege subjects of His Majesty, the jury, on one indictment, returned a verdict of guilty. So confident were the prosecutors of the truth of what they testified, that even after he had been acquitted of three charges out of four, they believed, or at least professed to believe him guilty: but so fully convinced was the Court of his innocence, that the Judge petitioned his majesty for a pardon, in which he was joined by the jury who expressed their full conviction that the condemnatory verdict they had given, was erroneous.

He is a ward in chancery, heir to a considerable property, and having an allowance of 90£ a year, which his guardians declared should be doubled on his requesting it. A stranger in London, bearing the same resemblance to the real thief, and possessed of fewer facilities for proving character and alibis, would have been placed in a most perilous situation.

THE PITTSBURGH

MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,

Having enlarged their assortment of

American Manufactures,

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10 14, 11-15, 11 17, 12 16, 12 17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Template Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steel yards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.

20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1824.

☞Congress Tickets for JAMES ALLISON and WALTER FORWARD, and for James Allison and either of the other candidates, may be had at this office.

☞ELIJAH TROVILLO will be run for the office of *Assessor*, at the Inspector's Election, this day.

A Packet Boat.—John Walker, Esq. of Elizabeth-Town, has commenced running the fast sailing boat, "General La Fayette" as a regular weekly packet, between that place and this city. This boat will leave Elizabeth-Town every Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh in seven hours; and will leave Pittsburgh, on her return, every Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, P. M.

General La Fayette, left the city of New York on the 23rd ult. and was to make his entry into Philadelphia on Tuesday morning last.

On the 28th and 29th of August, 17 persons died in New Orleans, of Yellow Fever.

The improvements in the navigation of the Schuylkill are so far completed, that boats can pass up and down that river for the distance of one hundred and ten miles. Sixty-three miles consists of navigable canal, and the rest of slack water navigation in pools formed by dams. Between Philadelphia and the coal mines, at Mount Carbon, there are 120 locks. The Philadelphia Gazette of the 21st ult. announces the important fact, that *Seventy five* boats, laden with coal, &c. from Mount Carbon, had passed the locks at Reading, and might be expected in Philadelphia that evening.

For the Gazette.

The long threatened letter from Mr. Forward to Judge Riddle, has at length appeared, and no doubt the Judge expects to derive a great advantage to his candidate from this flagrant abuse of confidence.—The letter, upon the face of it, appears to have been written in a spirit of levity, which makes its publication so much the more ungenerous—for Mr. Forward was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Gallatin, and voted against him. In the statement made by Mr. Forward to the public, in June last, his letters to the friends of the caucus were alluded to. It was a frank disclosure of the truth, without any idea of its being otherwise brought before the public. But this letter shows that the motives of Mr. F. however mistaken, were honest, and that he did not attend the caucus from a hostility to Gen. Jackson. As to politics, Mr. Forward has been consistent in his principles—maintaining them, however, in a spirit of toleration and liberality, which his uniform conduct will show to have been almost without a parallel. The question for the people now to decide is, whether they will enable Judge Riddle, by the dishonorable means he has adopted, to sacrifice a man who never injured him, at the shrine of Mr. Stevenson.

For the Gazette.

We appeal to all federalists, to honest democrats, to every man having a regard for truth, honor, and fair dealing, to come to the polls on the second Tuesday in this month, and there, by their votes, express their horror and disgust at the base and unprincipled conduct of *the Hon. James Riddle, one of the Associate Judges of Allegheny county.*

During the last winter, by the unceasing repetition of false statements, by making the most solemn assurances that seven-eighths of the democratic party of Allegheny county were favorable to a congressional nomination, the Judge, and the other caucusites of the county, induced Mr. Forward to go into caucus. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Forward, in a moment of *unsuspecting confidence*, wrote a letter to the *honorable* Judge, in which he used some expressions which the Judge *now thinks* may injure Mr. Forward with the federalists. For the purpose, therefore, of destroying Mr. Forward, and exalting his *golden Calf*—disregarding the dignity of his office, trampling on honor, honesty and common decency, and putting at defiance the good opinion of every honorable man, this Judge, this man of standing in society, this father of a family, publishes this letter!

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Why, then, is not such conduct also punishable?

The Persians adjudged all persons who killed their *reputed* parents to be *bastards*. Solon made no law against *parricide*. In both cases the legislators proceeded upon the presumption, that no man could commit a crime so bad and unnatural as murdering a parent.

I presume that our rude but chivalric forefathers supposed that no man could be found base and infamous enough to publish a confidential letter.

We trust that the blood of every honorable man will boil at the idea of sacrificing a fellow-citizen by such means.

The citizens of this Congressional District will not soon forget the burst of horror and disgust which proceeded from every part of the Union, when young Cunningham betrayed the correspondence of John Adams with the elder Cunningham. When young Cunningham proffered this correspondence to Jonathan Russel, to enable him to destroy John Q. Adams, Russel shrunk from the offer with that instinctive horror which we all feel when we suddenly hear the warning of the rattlesnake, although he was then writhing under the lash of Mr. Adams' pen. How different has been the conduct of the would-be *honorable* James S. Stevenson, on this occasion!

The above remarks show, what the conduct of Judge Riddle *has been;* we hope you will publish the following extract from a sermon delivered in April last, by the Rev. Sydney Smith, at the Cathedral of York, in England, to show what the conduct of a Judge *should be.*

MANY VOTERS.

"A Christian Judge, in a free land, should, with the most scrupulous exactness, guard himself from the influence of those party feelings, upon which, perhaps, the preservation of political liberty depends, but by which the better reason of individuals is often blinded, and the tranquillity of the public disturbed. I am not talking of the ostentatious display of such feelings; I am hardly talking of any gratification of which the individual himself is conscious, but I am raising up a wise and useful jealousy of the encroachment of those feelings, which, when they do encroach, lessen the value of the most valuable, and lower the importance of the most important men in the country. I admit it to be extremely difficult to live amidst the agitations, contests, discussions of a free people, and to remain in that state of cool, passionless, Christian candour, which society expects from their great magistrates; but it is the pledge that magistrate has given, it is the life he has taken up, it is the class of qualities which he has promised us, and for which he has rendered himself responsible; it is the same fault in him, which want of courage would be in some men, and want of moral regularity in others. It runs counter to those very purposes, and sins against those utilities for which the very office was created: without these qualities, he who ought to be cool, is heated; he who ought to be neutral, is partial; the ermine of justice is spotted; the balance of justice is unpoised; the fillet of justice is torn off; and he who sits to judge after the law, smites contrary to the law.

"And if the preservation of calmness amidst the strong feelings by which a Judge is surrounded be difficult, is it not also honourable? and would it be honourable if it were not difficult? Why do men quit their homes, and give up their common occupations, and repair to the tribunal of Justice? Why this bustle and business, why this decoration and display, and why are we all eager to pay our homage to the dispensers of Justice? Because we all feel that there must be, somewhere or other, a check to human passions; because we all know the immense value and importance of men, in whose placid equity and mediating wisdom we can trust in the worst of times; because we cannot cherish too strongly, and express too plainly, that reverence we feel for men, who can rise up in the ship of the state, and rebuke the storms of the mind, and bid its angry passions be still."

James S. Stevenson the caucus, candidate for Congress in the Allegheny district, is now spoken of as a friend of Gen. Jackson, and his conduct in the House of Representatives last winter adverted to for proof of the fact. We confess that it is the first time we have heard of Mr. Stevenson's supporting Gen. Jackson, last winter, in or out of the House. On the contrary as far as we know, he always avowed himself the friend of Crawford and the Caucus; and our *public* opportunities were as good as those of any other man.

Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Capt. *William Morrow* is a candidate for the office of *Commissioner.*

Gen. *Edward Patchell* is a candidate for the Assembly.

Errata. In the opinion of Judge Duncan, published in our last paper, the following errata occurred—

In the first column, for *civic* read *civil*. In the second, for *explanatory* read *emblematical*. For *head of conscience*, read *lord of conscience*. For *Stat.* read *Stark*. Instead of *puritanical* form of worship, read *Presbyterian*. For *Scofill*, read *Scobel*.

Married,

On Monday evening, the 20th ult., by the Rev. John Taylor, Mr. *Robert L. Keen*, of Kiskiminetas, to Miss *Phebe*, daughter of Benjiman Page, Esq. of of Allegheny-town.

Died,

At Mobile, on the 25th August, Mrs. SARAH ANN M'DOWELL, in the 28th year of her age.

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MRS. SPENCER has removed her Seminary from Mr. Chaplin's, in Front-Street, to the next door, formerly the Post-Office, where she will continue to instruct young Ladies in the useful and ornamental branches of Education, on the following terms.

English Branches, viz. Reading, Writing and Orthography,	pr. qr	$3 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c. &c. added,		5 00
Music,		10 00
Drawing and Painting, in Crayons or Water Colors,		7 00
Do. do. on Silk, Satin or Velvet,		8 00
Needle work, Embroidering, Print work		5 00

October 1, 1824 —tf.

N. B. Boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

EXHIBITION.

AN exhibition, of an elegant, amusing and extremely curious kind, may be seen at the house next door below Mr. Volz's in Wood-street. For particulars see bills, which may be had at the exhibition room. The exhibition is innocent and will be very gratifying to the ladies. Oct. 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

MRS. ISLER,

(From Baltimore,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and the public in general, that she carries on the business of

COLORING SILK GOODS,

Of all kinds, viz:....Canton and Italian Crapes, Florences, Silk Hose, &c. &c. *Also*....Silk and thread Laces, Merino Shawls, Ladies' Ball Dresses, Feathers, Leghorn Bonnets, &c. cleaned and colored in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. ☞ Gold and Silver Epaulets restored to their original colors.

☞ *Residence at the Corner of Union & Fifth Streets.*

Oct. 1, 1824.—3t

AUCTION.

BOOKS—BOOKS.

On Friday Evening, 22d October,

AT ½ PAST 5 O'CLOCK,

AT THE FRONT ST. AUCTION ROOM,

Will positively be disposed of,

A Collection of Scarce and Valuable Theological, Classical and Historical

BOOKS,

Chiefly English editions,—among which are,

GILL'S Com. on the O. and N. Test 9 vols.; Henry's Com. on the O. and N. Test. 6 vols.; Henry's Miscellaneous Works 1 vol. quar.; Ralph Erskine's Works 10 vols.; Rutherford's Joshua Redivivus; Watts' Theological Works 7 volumes; Capelli Critica Sacra 3 vols.; History of the Jesuits 2 vols.; Vanderhooght's Hebrew Bible 2 v.; Bayley's Hebrew and English Bible 4 vols.; Simon's Hebrew Bible and Hebrew Chaldaic Lexicon; Meisner's Hebrew Bible 4 vols.; Lactanius de Mortibus Persecutorum; Fabricids' Bibliothica Latina 3 vols.; Cook's History of the Church of Scotland 3 vols; Burnet's History of his Own Times 4 vols.; Beveridge's Thesaurus Theologicus 4 vols.; Irenæi Opera 2 vols. folio; Beza's Confession, and on Poligamy and Divorce; Beza de Repudiis and Divortiis; Buxtorfii Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum; Hesychius' Greek Lexicon 1 v. 4to; Parkhurst's Hebrew and English Lexicon; Parkhurst's Greek and English Lexicon; Hawies', Milnor's and Mosheim's Ecclesiastical Histories; Archbishop Leighton's Works 4 vols.; Michaelis' Com. on the Laws of Moses 4 vols.; Sir I. Newton on Daniel and the Apocalypse; Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity 3 v.; Cruden's Concordance.

☞Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and the Books open for examination, two weeks previous to the sale.

Davis & Hanson,

Oct. 1.—5tif. *Auctioneers.*

NEW STORE.

JAMES H DAVIS.

HAS RECEIVED, AND IS NOW OPENING

AT HIS STORE IN THE DIAMOND,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE

MERCHANDISE,

Which will be sold at a small advance for cash.

Oct. 1—6t.

GRAIN WANTED

The highest price, in CASH, will be given for

Wheat and Buckwheat,

AT THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, (above the Monongahela Bridge,) where Grinding for the country &c. is done with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

James Cuddy.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824 —3

NIGHT SCHOOL.

N. R. Smith,

WILL open a NIGHT SCHOOL, on Monday, October 11th, at his academy, corner of Third and Ferry Streets. Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mercantile forms, and English Grammar, will be taught, with a zealous anxiety to promote the improvement of the students.

Terms 3 dollars per quarter.

October 1, 1824 —3t.

Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICE, is hereby given to the electors of Allegheny county, that an election will be held at the several election districts, within the county aforesaid, on

Friday, the 29th of October inst.

Then and there to elect, agreeably to law, *twenty-eight* persons for electors of *President & Vice President*, of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania.

And notice is hereby given to the several judges, inspectors and clerks of the general election, to be and attend at the places of their several districts in said county, at 9 o'clock in the morning of said day, to do and perform the several duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 1st day of October, 1824, and 49th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

L. STEWART, *Sh'ff.*

Oct. 1, 1824

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq., President of the Courts of Common Pleas in and for the fifth Judicial District of the State of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, in and for the said District, and Francis M'Clure and James Riddle, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts, in and for the County of Allegheny, dated the fifth day of August, A. D. 1824, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the *first Monday of November next*,

Public Notice

IS hereby given, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also those who will prosecute the prisoners that now are, or may be, in the Jail of the said County of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them, as shall be just. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the Commonwealth the forty-ninth.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

Oct. 1, 1824.—5t.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent debtors; and that the said court have appointed *the third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and shew cause, if any you have why I should not be discharged.

Lawrence Mullenix.

October 1, 1824—4t. ws.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

Old Woman's Love's a holy light,
And pitch Old Wisdom, up to this day,
It lives through treachery and slight,
To quicken the coldest flame that try.

Like ivy, where it grows, 'tis seen
To wear an everlasting green,
Like ivy too, 'tis found to cling,
Forgotten ruin'd worthless thing.

Old Woman's Love—at times it may
Seem colder clouded, but it turns,
With true, unbending ray,
Nor ever from its idol turns.

Its sunshine is a smile—a frown
The heavy cloud that weighs it down;
A tear its weapon is—beware
Of woman's tears—there's danger there.

Its sweetest place on which to rest,
A constant and confiding breast;
Its joy to meet—its death to part—
Its sepulchre, a broken heart.

MISCELLANY.

From the Blank-Book of a small Colleger.

THE COMMERCIAL GENTLEMAN.

It was during a tour in the west of England, in the long vacation, that a College friend and myself put up at an Inn at Falmouth, frequented by Commercial Gentlemen. Anxious to see life in all its varieties, we entered the traveller's room, the only inmate of which was a fat, bustling, red-faced, self-important gentleman, who was devouring oysters with all his energies. My waggish friend, Waters, ever on the alert watch for a joke, at once accosted him: "You are fond of oysters, I presume, sir?" "Very, sir," and he swallowed with a smack the last of six dozen. "Far be it from me to alarm you, sir," returned the other, with a countenance of the deepest concern—"but I own I feel surprised at your partiality for the Falmouth oysters. You are of course aware, that, in consequence of their vicinity to the mines, they contain a quantity of poisonous metallic substance, which causes sickness and swelling, and sometimes even death, in the oyster-eater." "Metallic substance! poisonous vicinity!" returned the man of jaunceys, pettishly: "I've eaten many a barrel of oysters in my time, sir, and"—"I hope you'll eat many more," interrupted Waters, "although, upon my soul, I doubt it." However, *au revoir*, and we left him for a stroll about the town. On our return to supper, after an hour's ramble, we found the Commercial gentleman pacing up and down the room,—"*sicut parvulus equus*,"—and evidently awaiting, with some anxiety, our re-appearance. "Sir," said he to Waters, in the most silvery tones, "I have been considering what you told me, and—and—I feel rather queer." "Now don't let me alarm you," said Waters, with his most imperturbable face, "but we happened to each other, as we entered the room, that your countenance was perceptibly altered."—"Now, are you serious? Oh dear! what shall I do? Do advise me." "Call in a medical man directly," said the wag, "and that no time may be lost, I myself will be your messenger."

He soon found a doctor practitioner, whom he summoned to see a friend of his, of very shattered nerves, who fancied himself poisoned by eating a few oysters! The affair, in consequence took a new turn. After Mr. Gobblestone had detailed his case with the utmost earnestness, "Yes, yes," says the Doctor to us, in a whisper, "I see very clearly how matters stand. Evidently disordered in the brain. Wrong here," and he tapped, in the most knowing manner, his own bald pericranium. "I'll humor him." To the patient, with a smile, he continued, "Yes, sir, yes; Cornish oysters are most pernicious—highly pernicious—fatally pernicious; you must be bled without delay; a blister to-morrow, if necessary; a cool, draught on going to bed, and I shall send a mixture to be taken every three hours."

The Commercial Gentleman was then bled, and hurried off to his pillow. Waters was determined to keep up the joke, and while assisting him to undress, inverted his waistcoat: we then had the broad back taken out, and a very narrow one substituted. Early next morning, I made a point of seeing the invalid. "I hope you are better, Mr. Gobblestone?" "O! I am as well as ever I was in my life. It was all a joke, wasn't it?" said he with what was meant to be an insinuating smile. "I knew it was all a joker ha! ha! ha!" "Well, I hope you'll find it such," said I, slyly depositing the waistcoat, and making my exit. We had hardly begun breakfast, when the unfortunate Londoner rushed in, his eyes staring—his teeth chattering—and desperation marked on every feature. "I'm a dead man—poisoned—done for—gone. Look! my waistcoat, that I pulled off with ease last night, wont meet any where by three inches this morning! Oh, I see it plainly—my hours are numbered, and I'm to be another victim to these fatal oysters. Yes, from the first moment you mentioned it, I was sure it was all over with me! I feel myself swelling every minute! Help! help! send for a surgeon—but it's in vain, I'm beyond the reach of medicine. Oh dear! Oh dear! how very, very hard to die in this out-of-the-way place, and all for the sake of a few oysters! For God's sake, gentlemen, take pity on a dying man—my life's invaluable to the firm.—How long d've think I shall live? Have I time to make my will? Think of the firm! *What will they say*, when they think of my untimely end? I'm going—I feel it—my breath's leaving me! Help! I say, help!"

The joke had now become serious, for the Commercial Gentleman was black in the face, and we determined on telling him the truth. He listened to us with glistening eyes; at the conclusion, smiled in the most ghastly manner, and then rushed precipitately from the room.

A full quarter of an hour was spent in incessant roars of laughter, and when that time had elapsed, we sought him with the landlady; she told us that on leaving the room, he called for his bill, "settled it like a lord," ordered a chaise, and quitted the town. The recollection of his lovely countenance when he left us, half a dozen empty phials, a cooling mixture, an empty pill-box, and some saline draughts, were all we had to console us for a surgeon's bill of three guineas, the sum we had the pleasure of paying for our hoax on the Commercial Gentleman.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

From Tales of a Traveller, by George W. Irving.

"Alas! how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness. But when she is dead and gone; when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts; when we find how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in our misfortunes; then it is that we think of the mother we have lost. It is true, I had always loved my mother, even in my most heedless days; but I felt how inconsiderate and ineffectual had been my love. My heart melted as I retraced the days of infancy, when I was led by a mother's hand, and rocked to sleep in a mother's arms, and was without care or sorrow. "Oh, my mother," exclaimed I, burying my face again in the grass of the grave—"Oh that I were once more by your side, sleeping never to wake again, on the cares and troubles of this world!"

FOR SALE,

A Second Hand Gig,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.

APPLY TO

Henry Beares.

September 17, 1824—tf.

Dream.—Mr. Van Buren dreamed he was the President elect of the United States—he awoke and found he was only the assignee of a bag, contents.

Jonathan Russell dreamed the publication of the Cunningham correspondence, would kill John Quincy Adams—he awoke and found

"The man recover'd of the bite—
The dog it was that died."

Mr. Nash dreamed he had received a commission as one of the members of the cabinet, under the new administration—he awoke, and found it was but the copy of a bill of indictment.

Mr. Nash also dreamed he was Sheriff of the city of New York—he awoke, and found a Sheriff at his elbow.

Alexander Smyth dreamed he took Canada—he awoke, and found he only 'took to his heels.'

Gov. Root dreamed he had put down the Secretary of State—he awoke, and found it was a *quart of Brandy*.

William H. Crawford dreamed on the 4th of March, 1825, he was a private citizen—in sad dismay he awoke, and found that "*dreams do not always go by contraries.*" Bobtail.

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

BEAR SKINS.

The Subscribers

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FEW PACKS PRIME

BEAR & WOLF SKINS,

From the Missouri, and for sale at their Warehouse.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

September 10—6t.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living in Grant, between Second and Third streets, on Saturday last, the 18th instant,

A LARGE BLACK COW,

7 or 8 years old, blind of one eye; the end of her tail and both her hind feet are white; some white on her belly; has been bored for the hollow horn. A reward of Two Dollars will be paid to any person who will return her to the subscriber, or a reasonable compensation for information where she may be found.

Alexander Miller.

Sept. 24—3*

DENNIS BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will, for a moderate compensation, lay out and keep in order

Gardens, Lawns and Pleasure-Grounds,

in or near this city, large or small, in the most approved style; and from an experience of sixteen years in the theory and practice of Gardening, in some of the best gardens in Europe, for which he can produce the most satisfactory certificates, as to abilities, honesty, &c. he hopes, from the arrangements he shall make, that he can execute the orders of Ladies and Gentlemen with punctuality and despatch.

He will Trim Graperies and Peach Trees in the season, so as to have a plentiful crop of fruits which are not unfrequently lost by injudicious treatment. Application to be made to Mr. David Logan, Ferry street, or to the editor of this Gazette.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10—3t*

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, residing on the south side of the Ohio river, three miles from Pittsburgh, on Sunday, the 5th instant,

JAMES BEAN,

an apprentice, aged about 12 years. He had on a yellow roundabout, check linen pantaloons, and a straw hat. Six cents, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said runaway to me. The law will be enforced against any one who may harbor him.

William Bailey.

September 10—3t.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

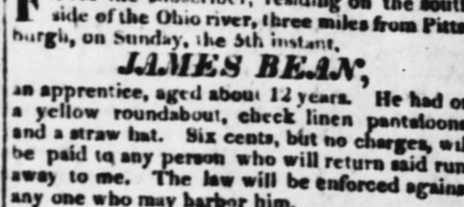
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

WILLIAM L. STEWART, Sheriff.

WHEREAS, I am by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate elections within this Commonwealth," passed on the 2d day of July, 1821, required to give public notice of such time as the several elections in each county within this commonwealth, and the manner in which the respective officers are to be elected, in pursuance of which, I, WILLIAM L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the twp last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Connor, in Birmingham in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robison township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Finley township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jr.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, dec.

The electors of Franklin township shall meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

Two persons for *Members of Congress*, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver, Butler and Armstrong.

Four persons for *Members of the house of Representatives* of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for *County Commissioner.*

One person for *Auditor* of Allegheny county.

One person for *Coroner* of Allegheny county.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the independence of the United States the forty-ninth

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

September 10—3t.

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments, for the encouragement extended to him in the management of the Maryland State Lottery, and begs leave to inform them of his intention of presenting the Third Class of said Lottery, wherein he solicits a share, with liberal support, as have the satisfactory, with liberal support, as have the satisfactory class of distinguishing among adventurers, a large assortment of valuable prizes.

The subscriber supposing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. XX.

1 prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
30	1,000		30,000
20	500		10,000
50	100		5,000
100	50		5,000
5000	10		50,000
5205 prizes			180,000
14795 blanks			
20,000 tickets at $9 is			$180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of	$10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of	5,000
On the 16th drawing a prize of	20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of	40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original or scheme price—viz.

Whole	$9	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4½	Eighths	1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 32, Market Street, Baltimore

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw.

Persons at a distance, intending to take tickets, are recommended to forward their orders without delay, by which they will save any advance that may take place in price.

The drawings will be commenced as soon as the sale of tickets shall render it practicable, and be finished with all possible expedition.

Orders, post paid, from all parts of the United States, for tickets or shares in the above Lottery, or any other Maryland Lottery, covering cash or prizes of any responsible Lottery, will receive the same prompt attention as personal application, addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

By whom the fate of tickets will be given whenever requested.

The Lottery, (and the only one) now drawing in Baltimore, is the

Washington Monument,

Which is expected to finish between two and three months. Highest prizes in it still undrawn are, $30,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Present rate of Tickets

Whole	$12	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6	Eighths	1 50

Remittances made to Conine's Office, Baltimore, will not be invested in tickets unless the high prizes remain undrawn

The "Lottery Intelligencer," which will contain the drawings, &c. will be forwarded to those who order tickets from Conine's Office.

August 13.—tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1824—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

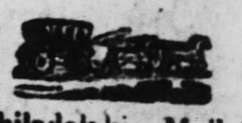
MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *the difficulty* having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he became the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Alleghany mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf nn

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES*, and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—tf.

POETRY.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

Oh! Woman's Love's a holy light,
And when 'tis kindled, ne'er can die;
It lives—though treachery and slight,
To quench the constant flame may try.

Like ivy, where it grows, 'tis seen
To wear an everlasting green,
Like ivy too, 'tis found to cling
Too often round a worthless thing.

Oh! Woman's Love—at times it may
Seem cold or clouded, but it burns
With true, undeviating ray,
Nor ever from its idol turns.

Its sunshine is a smile—a frown
The heavy cloud that weighs it down;
A tear its weapon is—beware
Of woman's tears—there's danger there.

Its sweetest place on which to rest,
A constant and confiding breast;
Its joy to meet—its death to part—
Its sepulchre, a broken heart.

MISCELLANY.

From the Blank-Book of a small Colleger.

THE COMMERCIAL GENTLEMAN.

It was during a tour in the west of England, in the long vacation that a College friend and myself put up at an Inn at Falmouth, frequented by Commercial Gentlemen. Anxious to see life in all its varieties, we entered the traveller's room, the only inmate of which was a fat, bustling, red-faced, self-important gentleman, who was devouring oysters with all his energies. My waggish friend, Waters, ever on the the watch for a joke, at once accosted him: "You are fond of oysters, I presume, sir?" "Very, sir," and he swallowed with a smack the last of six dozen. "Far be it from me to alarm you, sir," returned the other, with a countenance of the deepest concern—"but I own I feel surprised at your partiality for the *Falmouth* oysters. You are of course aware, that, in consequence of their vicinity to the mines, they contain a quantity of poisonous metallic substance, which causes sickness and swelling, and sometimes even death, in the oyster-eater." "Metallic substance! poisonous vicinity!" returned the man of journeys, pettishly: "I've eaten many a barrel of oysters in my time, sir, and"—"I hope you'll eat many more," interrupted Waters, "although, upon my soul, I doubt it." However, *au revoir*, and we left him for a stroll about the town. On our return to supper, after an hour's ramble, we found the Commercial gentleman pacing up and down the room,—"*non passibus aquis*,"—and evidently awaiting, with some anxiety, our re-appearance. "Sir," said he to Waters, in the most silvery tones, "I have been considering what you told me, and—and—I feel rather queer." "Now don't let me alarm you," said Waters, with his most imperturbable face, "but we remarked to each other, as we entered the room, that your countenance was perceptibly altered."—"Now, are you serious? Oh dear! what shall I do? Do advise me!" "Call in a medical man directly," said the wag, "and that no time may be lost, I myself will be your messenger."

He soon found a country practitioner, whom he summoned to see a friend of his, of very shattered nerves, who fancied himself poisoned by eating a few oysters! The affair, in consequence took a new turn. After Mr. Gobblestone had detailed his case with the utmost earnestness, "Yes, yes," says the Doctor to us, in a whisper, "I see very clearly how matters stand. Evidently disordered in the brain. Wrong here," and he tapped, in the most knowing manner, his own bald pericranium. "I'll humor him." To the patient, with a smile, he continued, "Yes, sir, yes: Cornish oysters are most pernicious—highly pernicious—fatally pernicious; you must be bled without delay; a blister to-morrow, if necessary; a cool draught on going to bed, and I shall send a mixture to be taken every three hours."

The Commercial Gentleman was then bled, and hurried off to his pillow. Waters was determined to keep up the joke, and while assisting him to undress, secreted his waistcoat: we then had the broad back taken out, and a very narrow one substituted. Early next morning, I made a point of seeing the invalid. "I hope you are better, Mr. Gobblestone?" "O! I am as well as ever I was in my life. It was all a joke, wasn't it?" said he with what was meant to be an insinuating smile, "I knew it was all a joke! ha! ha!" "Well, I hope you'll find it such," said I, slyly depositing the waistcoat, and making my exit. We had hardly begun breakfast, when the unfortunate Londener rushed in, his eyes staring—his teeth chattering—and desperation marked on every feature. "I'm a dead man—poisoned—done for—gone. Look! my waistcoat, that I pulled off with ease last night, wont meet any where by three inches this morning! Oh, I see it plainly—my hours are numbered, and I'm to be another victim to these fatal oysters. Yes, from the first moment you mentioned it, I was sure it was all over with me! I feel myself swelling every minute! Help! help! send for a surgeon—but it's in vain, I'm beyond the reach of medicine. Oh dear! Oh dear! how *very*, very hard to die in this out-of-the-way place, and all for the sake of a few oysters! For God's sake, gentlemen, take pity on a dying man—my life's invaluable to the firm.—How long d've think I shall live? Have I time to make my will? Think of the firm! *What will they say*, when they think of my untimely end? I'm going—I feel it—my breath's leaving me! Help! I say, help!"

The joke had now become serious, for the Commercial Gentleman was black in the face, and we determined on telling him the truth. He listened to us with glistening eyes; at the conclusion, smiled in the most ghastly manner, and then rushed precipitately from the room.

A full quarter of an hour was spent in incessant roars of laughter, and when that time had elapsed, we sought him with the landlady; she told us that on leaving the room, he called for his bill, "settled it like a lord," ordered a chaise, and quitted the town. The recollection of his lovely countenance when he left us, half a dozen empty phials, a cooling mixture, an empty pill-box, and some saline draughts, were all we had to console us for a surgeon's bill of three guineas, the sum we had the pleasure of paying for our hoax on the Commercial Gentleman.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

From Tales of a Traveller, by George W. Irving.

"Alas! how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness. But when she is dead and gone; when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts; when we find how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in our misfortunes; then it is that we think of the mother we have lost. It is true, I had always loved my mother, even in my most heedless days; but I felt how inconsiderate and ineffectual had been my love. My heart melted as I retraced the days of infancy, when I was led by a mother's hand, and rocked to sleep in a mother's arms, and was without care or sorrow. "Oh, my mother," exclaimed I, burying my face again in the grass of the grave—"Oh that I were once more by your side, sleeping never to wake again, on the cares and troubles of this world!"

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.
APPLY TO

Henry Beares.

September 17, 1824—tf.

From a Vermont paper.

Dreams.—Mr. Van Buren dreamed he was the American minister at the court of St. James—he awoke and found he was only the minister of *king caucus*.

Jonathan Russell dreamed his publication of the Cunningham correspondence, would kill John Quincy Adams—he awoke and found

"The *man* recover'd of the bite—
The *dog* it was that died."

Mr. Noah dreamed he had received a commission as one of the members of the cabinet, under the new administration—he awoke, and found it was but the copy of a bill of indictment.

Mr. Noah also dreamed he was Sheriff of the city of New York—he awoke, and found a Sheriff at his elbow.

Alexander Smyth dreamed he took Canada—he awoke, and found he only 'took to his heels.'

Gov. Root dreamed he had put down the Secretary of State—he awoke, and found it was a *quart of Brandy*.

William H. Crawford dreamed on the 4th of March, 1825, he was a private citizen—in sad dismay he awoke, and found that "*dreams do not always go by contraries.*" BOBTAIL.

FOR SALE,
A new and well-toned
CHURCH ORGAN,

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17.—4m*

BEAR SKINS.

The Subscribers

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FEW PACKS PRIME

BEAR & WOLF SKINS,

From the Missouri, and for sale at their Warehouse.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

September 10—6t.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living in Grant, between Second and Third streets, on Saturday last, the 18th instant,

A LARGE BLACK COW,
7 or 8 years old, blind of one eye; the end of her tail and both her hind feet are white; some white on her belly; has been bored for the hollow horn. A reward of Two Dollars will be paid to any person who will return her to the subscriber, or a reasonable compensation for information where she may be found.

Alexander Miller.

Sept. 24—3*

DENNIS BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will, for a moderate compensation, lay out and keep in order

Gardens, Lawns and Pleasure-Grounds,

in or near this city, large or small, in the most approved style; and from an experience of sixteen years in the theory and practice of Gardening, in some of the best gardens in Europe, for which he can produce the most satisfactory certificates, as to abilities, honesty, &c. he hopes, from the arrangements he shall make, that he can execute the orders of Ladies and Gentlemen with punctuality and despatch.

He will Trim Graperies and Peach Trees in the season, so as to have a plentiful crop of fruits which are not unfrequently lost by injudicious treatment. Application to be made to Mr. David Logan, Ferry street, or to the editor of this Gazette.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10—3t*

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, residing on the south side of the Ohio river, three miles from Pittsburgh, on Sunday, the 5th instant,

JAMES BEAN,

an apprentice, aged about 12 years. He had on a yellow roundabout, check linen pantaloons, and a straw hat. Six cents, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said run away to me. The law will be enforced against any one who may harbor him.

William Bailey.

September 10—3t.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

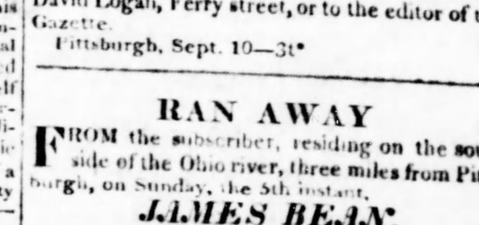
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate general Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's arm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth-town.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Connor, in Birmingham in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robison township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Finlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jr.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, dec.

The electors of Franklin township shall meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

Two persons for *Members of Congress*, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver, Butler and Armstrong.

Four persons for *Members of the house of Representatives* of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for *County Commissioner*.

One person for *Auditor* of Allegheny county.

One person for *Coroner* of Allegheny county.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the independence of the United States the forty-ninth

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

September 10—3t.

W. W. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments, for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme supassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY

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5000	10		50,000
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On the 5th drawing a prize of	$10,000
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The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original or scheme price—viz.

Whole	$9	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4½	Eighths	1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 32, Market Street, Baltimore

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw.

Persons at a distance, intending to take tickets, are recommended to forward their orders without delay, by which they will save any advance that may take place in price.

The drawings will be commenced as soon as the sale of tickets shall render it practicable, and be finished with all possible expedition.

Orders, post paid, from all parts of the United States, for tickets or shares in the above Lottery, or any other Maryland Lottery, covering cash or prizes of any responsible Lottery, will receive the same prompt attention as personal application, addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore

By whom the fate of tickets will be given whenever requested.

The Lottery, (and the only one) now drawing in Baltimore, is the

Washington Monument,

Which is expected to finish between two and three months. Highest prizes in it still undrawn are, $20,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Present rate of Tickets

Whole	$12	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6	Eighths	1 50

Remittances made to Conine's Office, Baltimore, will not be invested in tickets unless the high prizes remain undrawn

The "Lottery Intelligencer," *which will contain the drawings, &c. will be forwarded to those who order tickets from Conine's Office.*

August 13.—tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

NOTICE

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via *Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh*,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1.—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he became the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the store said office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents, and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf RB

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES*, and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—tf.